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ANARCHISTS MILD AS LAMBS

CHASED FROM PLACE TO PLACE BY THE VIGILANT POLICE.

Their Headquarters Were Shifted with Amazing Rapidity—The Men Who Are Masquerading as Starving Workmen Exhibited in Their True Light as Cowardly Ranters—Superintendent Byrnes, It Is Believed, Will Put a Stop to Lawless Proceedings When He Returns.

Those who lost their breath yesterday pursuing the headquarters of the social revolution from one of its rallying points to another commenced naturally at the spot where the now famous "Battle of Kegs" between Landlord Batt and Landlord Fliegman and the outbreak of Anarchy simultaneously began.

These, it will be remembered, are the two ingenious vendors of diluted beer who hoped to advertise their respective halls, the second by having his hall "wrecked" to the amount of $13 by red-handed insurgents against his inflexible rule of payment in advance for such commodities as he deals in; the first by conciliating such insurgents with *largesse* of red herrings saltier than any sea that herring of any color or variety ever swam in.

Both these enterprising speculators in the enthusiasm, pro and con, of the social revolution were only visible this morning—but the desertion of Anarchy was evident in both their "halls." Herr Fliegman, with no other customers than his two body-guarding policemen, sat, shirt-sleeved as of yore, in his lonely doorway and regaled infrequent callers with fresh variations of his appalling tale of havoc—illustrated once in a while by repeated exhibitions of his unglazed mirror and his amputated legs of chairs.

The only thing that seemed to alleviate Herr Fliegman's woe was the rumor current in the neighboring decayed-watermelon-cast-off-shoe-and-stale-fish bazaars, of which Orchard Street largely consists, that his hater rival, Herr Batt, had lost heavily—some said, incredulously, as much as $3.75—by granting to the Anarchists the refuge he had himself frugally refused.

When an extraordinarily daring romancer, who preferred to remain anonymous, (a standing rule among the informers of the east side social revolution,) announced that Emma Goldman had put a finishing touch to her career of devastation by borrowing $5 of Herr Batt, the clouds that intensified the darkness of Herr Fliegman's swart face broke in a sunny smile.

"Dot yoost serve dot vellar right!" remarked the comforted Fliegman. "He knows dot I vas going to get marry, und he dake my vater-in-law-dot-vas-to-be's trade avay by handing out der ret harring mit der peer! Ret harring!" and Herr Fliegman's nose did marked violence to its original configuration by turning itself up. "Ret harrings! Wo komt dot ret harring by? Wo?" And the honest-fellow's voice of fine scorn dwindled to a whisper. "Yoost you dell me, who found him some bones mit dose ret harring?"

It was evident, if not clear how or why, that this question was regarded by Herr Fliegman as a centre hit at the expense of Herr Batt. The matter of their osteological condition, apparently, had something to do with the authenticity of those thirst-provoking fish. For, as the reporter left, he heard Herr Fliegman still mutterring:

"Who found him some bones mit dose ret harring?"

Parenthetically, throughout all these east side saturnalia of revolution and conflagration, the twin red spectres of advertising and business competition seem to run riot on their own account. Beyond all question it was a mere ordinary business controversy in the beer interest between the Herren Batt and Fliegman that revived the drowsy thirst of Anarchy on the east side. And now that the fun has begun, at every turn one runs into somebody who sees the wisdom of turning the situation, at slight expense, to immediate advantage and ultimate profit.

For example, on the front of Pythagoras Hall—a time-stained structure in Canal Street, where the drouthy votaries of No-Government-at-all-for-Anybody made their last stand yesterday—was a huge placard—some ten feet high by six wide—which read as follows:

> OLD PYTHAGORAS
> GOING INTO BUSINESS.
> The great Grecian philosopher, Pythagoras, the patron of this hall, getting tired of the dancing and merrymaking that has been going on in this building for the last quarter of a century,
> *Resolved*, To put a stop to it by turning it into a more useful and profitable business, and so inspired the well-known and enterprising clothiers, ——, of —— Street, to get possession of this building and make it the largest and finest clothing business in the city.

In spite, however, of thus recommending themselves to the well-dressed, watch-bearing proletariat, the "well-known and enterprising clothiers" had taken the precaution to collect their rent for the meeting in advance.

Herr Batt did not remain long to survey the emptiness of his hall deserted, from which all, apparently, but himself, dark-eyed and sharp-tongued Mrs. Batt, and five lodgers (apparently insufficiently acquainted with the modern improvements of Orchard Street to know where their landlord's bathtub was situated) had precipitately fled. So he in turn vanished in a cloud of unusual silence, leaving his post to Mrs. Batt, who, pressed as to the Goldman rumor, sniffed with as much haughtiness as might become a lady Anarchist at the mention of the name of a leading *petroleuse*, and said she "didn't know" and she "didn't care anything about it," and thereafter inflexibly held her peace.

It was clear that an iron of some variety had entered into her soul.

It was, indeed, very hard to get upon the track of the energetic brewers' friend with the strangely capitalistic name, who aspires to be the Louise Michel of East Broadway and its environs. To find her was to find the very centre of the Social Revolution, for at present the Social Revolution is confined to an idiotic rush of Polack and Russian peddlers and cabbagers and bushelmen in pursuit of the not very fair but decidedly fleeting Emma. In such demand is she in Social Revolutionary circles as the "wife" of "the man that was sent away for murder," (so goes the east-side phrase,) that beer-selling bomb prescribers compete fiercely for the lucrative privilege of harboring her.

The fact of the matter is that men like Herren Batt and Fliegman are moved to their various treatments of Anarchy and their Emma-Goldman harboring, and all that both imply, by the refulgent example of Reformer Justus Schwab. Reformer Schwab was almost starving when it occurred to him to cultivate Anarchy and get martyrized—otherwise, clubbed by the police. His canonization took place at the almost forgotten Tompkins Square riot.

Having been copiously fustigated by the police, he became not merely a saint but an archangel in the calendar of the Anarchistic east side. His beer (for he took naturally to beer selling) and his abuse of the police ran from that day to this in increasing volume. He is now a very rich man. He owns a great deal of plutocratic real estate. He controls several saloons. And the first minute one of them is threatened with disorder he sends to the nearest station house and asks for help from the police.

Rebuffed, as to information, by her former hosts, the reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES resumed a weary pilgrimage in pursuit of Our Lady of Universal Destruction and her untiring following, the Social Revolutionists. The great trouble with the Social Revolution yesterday was that, while it still survived, it was exceeding hard to locate. At one moment it was heard of as breathing fire and violence in Allen Street, under the droppings of Second Avenue elevated railroad engines. Pursued thither, one only came across a nomad tribe of pack peddlers, and learned that it had just broken out near Third Avenue, in Canal Street. From Canal Street, near Third Avenue, at five minutes' notice it vacated the premises to bob up again more or less serenely somewhere near the Grand Street Ferry house.

The mobility of the headquarters of the No-Government-at-all Party of the east side was even more remarkable than that of the administration of the Paris Commune. Wherever one went in search of it one was usually too late on the scent of its garlic-laden and mephitic breath. In the language of the false gathering-cry of the Orchard Street and Hester Street clans, it had just been "dispossessed" and thrown out on the sidewalk by a stronger power than that of Mayor's Marshal.

From several refuges, for the temporary use of which rent had been paid in some shape or another—and in advance—the hapless reconstructors of society were constantly thrust, painfully and reluctantly, into the fresh air and bidden to scatter.

All this was accomplished by the police, who, instead of illustrating by their brutality any of the vituperation of their victims, simply hustled them into flight without a blow.

Each hegira was watched with a pathetic curiosity by the onlookers. Italian fruit dealers barely looked up to see them sneak past in search of a new roost. Chinamen exchanged incomprehensible jests. Truck drivers, *en passant*, complimented them with ribaldry. Respectable, property-owning German Israelites, who had been living for scores of years in the quarter of which they have taken violent possession, dealt in violent objurgation.

"I think," said one of these, "that all this talk of a riot has been started in the interest of the 'glass-put-in' trade down here. There'll be a corner in window glass if it ever really breaks out, and these fellows in turn will become capitalists, too."

A discreet Italian, coaxed to give his views on the subject, shrugged his shoulders deprecatingly.

"I doana know a ting about-a desea fella," he said simply. "Tey no buy fruita. Tey picka dem out da gutta."

Nobody had a good word for them as the doleful, dirty procession flitted from place to place.

And yet there was something really pathetic in what may be called the homelessness of these poor, ignorant, unwashed, unkempt, childish semi-savages. The scared and cringing look of a frightened child sat upon all their greasy, sooty faces. At sight of a policeman they huddled together uneasily, and when the officer spoke, with a feigned rather than a real gruffness, they fairly bounded to obey.

The education conveyed by the whips of Cossack sotnias in their unpaternal fatherland had, clearly, been well beaten into the poor caitiffs. The smart of cruel scourgings, continued through centuries had given to them hereditary and congenital traits which came into action at the very mention of the word "police"—that word made hateful, hideous, merciless in its meaning by immemorial floggings.

When the Sergeant in charge of a platoon of officers sang out his orders—usually in a mellifluous brogue and with nothing worse than a mere official semblance of ferocity—they shuddered like a pack of dogs at the sinister crack of a thong.

Had Verestchagin been on the spot and allowed for the difference in costumes and accessories, he could have composed these east side conclaves of his fellow-subjects into masterpieces of Siberian penal servitude.

"We've had 'em on the jump all day," remarked a burly and disgusted policeman of the Broadway squad, as he wiped his forehead and made up for the loss of his lunch with a fresh quid of tobacco. "We've had 'em on the jump all day, and I'll bet a dollar they'll sleep well to-night when they get to bed."

But the stout policeman of the Broadway squad said it with an uncontrollable show of irritation. There is a vast difference, to be sure, between helping dainty dames get out of the way of the vehicles on Broadway, on the one hand, and the chasing of a flock of bleating Anarchist sheep from one rallying point to another. It is not so much that all Anarchists may be reasonably suspected of being—and, therefore, dangerous of contact—bomb carriers. It is the moral certainty that the aura of typhus fever and the scales of smallpox lurk as privily in their garments as they do themselves within the skirts of society.

It is a cynical comment on the professions of "poverty" and "starvation" and "homelessness" put forward by these fugacious and migratory "reformers" that they began their work bright and fresh and with the renewed vigor that follows and comes of hearty breakfasting. When they assembled to renew the curious hurrying from "hall" to "hall" to hear "resolutions" that led to nothing and "preambles" that recited preposterous "economic truisms" and orations against capital that were meant to be and, for that matter, were actually taken only in a Pickwickian sense, it was as respectable and as matter-of-fact a piece of business as the morning gathering of a shopful of artisans to begin anew the labors of the day.

Nearly every man wore good clothes—filthy and greasy, it is true, but filth and grease are merely badges of their tribe. Every man wore a shirt that had once been clean, though it was by this time unspeakably foul, but every shirt had its appropriate collar and cuffs.

The collarless Anarchist or Socialist is, by the way, an outrageous and scandalous fiction. The Social Revolutionist is entitled, at least, to the credit of undermining society with proper neck gear and, in some instances, with effective pinchbeck jewelry to enhance his charm.

Everybody evidently had been refreshed by a good night's sleep. Suppose he had, at the same time, the air of having slept with all his clothes on, including his hat. That is nothing. Others than Anarchists have done the same thing. Besides, it is a national trait of the revolutionary Russkij and the society-reforming Polak that he "turns in all standing," as the sailor's phrase goes.

It was another significant fact that, in compliance with a familiar prudential maxim—and a maxim particularly appropriate just now in an atmosphere of "starvation" and "homelessness"—several of the more shrinking and relatively respectable-looking Anarchists had really prepared for a rainy day. They carried umbrellas. About one in every twenty did this, and the umbrellas had, in many instances, handles that at least looked like gold and silver.

But neither did these signs of opulence nor the sight of numbers of gold and silver chains disturb the unanimity of the outcry against capital.

That, after all, is the summing up of everything said and done at these meetings. As soon as they are organized, speakers are invited to the platform from the audience. The tap of "jargon" is turned on, and the vague, conventional abuse of "capital" and "police" goes on until the police turn up, with unfailing and provoking punctuality, to clear out the "hall" and send the "meeting" to begin all over again elsewhere.

One of the most characteristic decampings of the social revolution was from a "hall" in Stanton Street. There had been hardly enough of forced "adjournments" to make the revolutionary tailors and bushelers and cabbagers leg weary by the time they reached the Stanton Street Station on their enforced itinerary. Every speaker assailed the familiar topic on a scale of vehement crescendo. The excellently-realistic impersonation of an "oudraged Amerikanischer vorkman" by the gentleman with a russet complexion and a pug nose (authentically identified as a brother "copper" by the police) had moved Anarchists, perhaps equally sincere, to frantic applause. Everything was going along swimmingly. All at once the door opened, and Capt. Devery, with a assumption of truculence almost as clever as the Anarchists' own, led six Broadway policemen into the "hall" and ordered the "meeting" to begin once more its leather-destroying round of "adjournment."

Everybody, impelled by his hereditary, congenital terror of the Cossack whip, tumbled over his neighbor in flight from this sixfold invasion of giants. Four hundred crinkly-bearded, red-eyed, squashed-faced men of indeterminable age, in greasy frock coats, battered derby hats, and a uniformity of dirt, fled as if in a gust of onions and garlic before three pairs of ordinary, everyday New-York policemen.

"Bah!" complained a broad-shouldered fellow as he wiped his shoe after helping half a dozen Anarchists down stairs with one of the feet of Hercules, "there's more fight in two old women on Cherry Hill when they fall to arguing which is the finest county in Ireland—Kerry or Connaught—than there is in a thousand of these fellows. They ought to drop this business and take up sprinting."

The actual situation, beyond all question, of so-called Anarchy in New-York, as ascertained by the reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, is this:

The east side is densely populated by aliens who not only have no sympatny with, but absolutely no comprehension of, our form of government. They come here saturated with constitutional prejudices against all authority. They regard, through painful and long-drawn experience, the sight of all uniform as the sign of a cruel foe. They are out of work, but not starving. Their present mode of life is the luxury of Sybaris compared with that which they left behind them in Russia. Most of them do not understand a word of English. Those who do really do not know the actual significance of what they say. Time hangs heavily on their hands, and they tramp around like children after a wandering mountebank to hear the desperate-talking, firebrand-flinging poltroons of the Goldman kind, every newspaper allusion to whom is an increment of her detestable value, because each makes her more notorious and more an object of curious interest.

Business is not in the least disturbed—but simply annoyed—in the neighborhood in which treasonable talk intrudes upon honest trade. The most blood-curdling utterances of Goldman and her crew do not wake a single echo around the corner.

Yesterday, while a strong force of police was lying *perdu* near Pythagoras Hall, in case of need, and probably 2,000 perspiring flygobblers of Russian nationality were waiting for Goldman, wagons went on their way, women and children pursued their course, shopping throve briskly under the very eaves of the "hall," and an exploding bomb would have destroyed hundreds of innocent lives, none, as a matter of fact, more really innocent than the great majority of the flygobblers who packed the hall.

At the same time, just as it was during the premonitory times in Chicago, while the Anarchists themselves are a sad, a sorry, and a silly lot; while their united efforts at social revolution would not so much as shorten the beat of a single policeman or postpone his relieving hour by a single moment—in spite of all this, there is a real and imminent danger.

The boys and callow youths of the Russian-Jewish quarter, weaned on the pestiferous milk of Nihilism and dynamite throwing, long insanely to demolish law and order and the police, as American boys and youths long, with equal insanity, to go out West and kill Indians. There are pamphlets sold and bought and devoured on the east side that deal with policeman-killing and Governor-shooting and Judge-assassination, as the novels of Ned Buntline used to deal with the Comanche and the road agents of fiction. On this base and poisonous diet the hatchet-faced, pimply, sallow-cheeked, rat-eyed young men of the Russian-Jew colony feed full.

Their ideal hero is the man who killed a Czar. Their ideal heroine is the Jewess who killed the Chief of the hated Third Section of the St. Petersburg police. The same craze which fortifies their murderous co-religionists for the gallows at home stirs a kindred impulse to assassinate and be famous in America.

It is a stage fever that animates them to play leading parts in real tragedies—not mock ones.

On these depraved, diseased, diabolical natures the appalling nonsense of creatures like Goldman falls like alcohol on a kindling flame. Intoxicated by the hysteric shrieks of such monsters, born to infect and endanger society, these young Russian Jews of Orchard Street and Hester Street and Allen Street are ready to go out upon the streets like a Malay drunk on bhang or an elephant mad with musth and run amuck.

There are some twenty of these wretches, many of them well known and easily recognized even in their own crowded quarters, who spend their time drinking in the virulence of Goldman and her kind. Some of them have been very busy during the week coquetting with the glorious martyrdom of going to jail. None of them is over twenty-five years of age. They are atrociously hideous, atrociously ignorant, atrociously cruel. Their faces are the faces not of wild beasts, but of malignant reptiles. They have not got the courage of the tiger, but they have the desperate agility, the incurable sting of the puff adder.

They are of the same sort and class as Lingg, who cheated the hangman in Chicago by chewing a fulminate cartridge in his cell the night before the morning appointed for his execution; as Berckman, who stole behind Chairman Frick in Pittsburg and tried to reach his heart by shooting him through the back.

Should a bomb ever be thrown in New-York—and it may be thrown to-morrow—it will be thrown from an ambuscade by one of these internationally-pestiferous young criminals.

"If Inspector Byrnes were on deck," said a Grand Street merchant of the highest class, as he observed some of these miscreants sneaking in the train of a "meeting," "he would stop this in a minute. There would be no fooling with Goldman and the others of her provocatory crew. He would land every mother's son and daughter of them in jail, and let their poor, ignorant, barbarous dupes go with a wholesome warning."

When the city's water supply was imperiled, the first recourse was had to the sources of supply. To put an end to the flow of the poisoned well of Anarchy, all that is necessary is to fill up the springs.

When Superintendent Byrnes returns, so it is understood, he will at once proceed on this theory.

TRIED TO CAPTURE A MEETING.

Anarchists Break in on United Hebrew Trades—An Appeal to the Mayor.

An attempt was made by the Anarchists yesterday, after Capt. Devery had issued an order to owners of halls advising them not to let the same to organized unions or lodges, to capture a meeting of the United Hebrew Trades in Pythagoras Hall. They flocked into the hall in great numbers.

When Jacob Milch called the meeting to order in the hall, the Anarchists, who now composed about one-half of those present, wanted to speak and to run the meeting. Milch said that Alexander Jonas and Feigenbaum, the appointed speakers, had not yet arrived.

"We want bread!" shouted the Anarchists.

"We do not want Anarchists here!" cried the Socialists.

"Please keep order," called out M. Yazinski; "I am responsible for this hall and I don't want any disturbance."

"Bread! Give us bread!" howled the Anarchists.

"We won't allow the Anarchists to break up this meeting," said Mr. Milch.

To this the Anarchists replied: "You trample on the poor. You Socialists have no sympathy with the poor. Give us bread!"

Soon after, Alexander Jonas arrived, and got on the platform to speak, when Adolf Ury, who is regarded as an Anarchist, also got up to speak. But when he caught sight of Capt. Devery he suddenly subsided.

Alexander Jonas advised the men to be calm and quiet. He said if he could command a million men to overthrow the present state of society he would gladly do so. But that was impossible, and if the men should go out with arms to fight they would only be shot down. It was best to agitate peacefully.

The Anarchists, however, again began yelling, and Capt. Devery advised the Chairman and Mr. Jonas to adjourn the meeting, for if a riot were to take place the police would have to interfere, and of course they would not know who were not Anarchists among the audience.

While the Captain was talking to the leaders of the meeting the Anarchists yelled, "See, the Socialists are combining with the police to suppress the people."

The Chairman then declared the meeting adjourned, and the policemen cleared the hall.

MILITIA ENRAGED THE CROWD.

Three Men Killed in a Street Fight in Pennsylvania.

GILBERTON, Penn., Aug. 22.—The tearing up of a portion of the Schuylkill Traction Company's tracks here last night by the borough officials resulted disastrously. When the company's officials heard of the action of the Gilberton people, they sent a force of men to effect an amicable settlement.

President R. E. Jones of the traction company, with Richard Amour of Shenandoah, chief of the company's police, brought about an understanding, and the work of destruction was stopped. In the car in which the officers rode to the break in the road were a number of men taken on at Girardville, members of the National Guard, who had with them rifles belonging to the military company. While the railway officials were engaged in conversing with the borough officers some of the crowd taunted the men on board the car and called out, "Where is the Girardville militia?"

John Briggs of Girardsville stepped out and said, "Here we are." He accompanied his salutation with an oath, and, leveling his rifle, fired into the crowd, killing Richard Paifitt, twenty-five years old, single, a spectator.

This immediately enraged the people. Stones were fired and shots from the car became general. For a while a terrific battle raged.

Chief Amour tried to subdue the trouble, and, while cautioning his men, was shot in the breast. It is supposed that he was shot by one of his own band.

The battle raged for an hour or more, until the cooler-headed people of Gilberton prevailed upon the crowd to disperse, and the dead and injured were then looked after.

In addition to Paifitt, William Hughes, nineteen years old, of Gilberton, an onlooker, was shot and instantly killed; Richard Connors was shot in the hand and leg, not dangerous; Evan David, shot in the leg, which will have to be amputated; James Hullihan had his skull fractured by a stone and may die.

Briggs, who started the riot, was shot by a companion accidentally, received a scalp wound, and was also wounded in his leg. When the trouble had quieted down Briggs escaped, and, running toward Mahanoy Plane, hid in a barn, but was captured and, together with Arthur Wiville, also a member of the Girardville militia, was taken to the county jail at Pottsville.

The people about Gilberton were infuriated at the action of the railway men. Some were employes, others were outsiders, picked up solely for the purpose of fighting.

Amour, when he saw trouble arising, tried his utmost to prevent bloodshed. Had there been no weapons in the posse's hands no trouble would have arisen.

Officer Richard Amour died this afternoon. Everything is quiet at the scene of the disturbance, and no move has been made either to relay or tear up the tracks. Sheriff Wall of Schuylkill County is now in possession of the tracks to prevent any further trouble.

YACHT SILVIE OVERDUE.

Owner Pratt and Family Party Aboard Returning from a Cruise.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 22.—The yacht Silvie, owned by E. F. Pratt, a prominent real estate dealer of Malden, is nearly two days overdue from Newport, and great anxiety is being felt for her safety by the owner's friends.

A party of eleven, besides the Captain and crew of five men, had been on a three weeks' cruise, and stopped last week at Newport to witness the races. The entire week was spent in and about Newport, and the party was to have arrived here early yesterday morning. Nothing has yet been heard from the craft, and the friends of those on board have fears that they were caught in the gale of Sunday night.

On board the boat were E. F. Pratt of Malden, his wife and two children; R. F. Pratt, brother to the owner, with his wife and child; G. Marlon Keene, wife and child. The yacht was under the command of Capt. Caldwell of Chelsea.

Moses Rubens of this city had been one of the yachting party, but left the boat at Newport and returned to the city by rail.

At Mr. Pratt's office it was said by his assistant that the only thing that gave reason for any serious apprehension was the owner's previous anxiety and expectation to reach his office Monday morning.

Mr. Pratt, he said, had some business to transact which demanded his arrival here Monday, and the people in the office expected him. The business was sufficiently imperative, the assistant said, to have induced Mr. Pratt to have either telegraphed or notified them by letter of his detention if the yacht had put in at any port, but nothing of the kind had been received up to 10 P. M.

The assistant said he felt sure Mr. Pratt would have communicated with him had he been able to do so, and it is upon this that he chiefly bases his fears.

Mr. Pratt's friend and associate, Mr. Fuller, is instituting inquiries along the coast for the yacht. At the Marine Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce nothing has been heard of the boat, but the man in charge says that in his opinion the Silvie was lying to somewhere in Vineyard Sound.

It would have been impossible, he said, for the yacht to have proceeded any further on the way from Newport on account of the strong head winds she would have to encounter.

The Silvie is quite a historic craft. She was built in 1851 by F. W. Spear, the builder of the America. She is very similar in design to the cup winner, but is smaller, being 85 feet long and sloop rigged, with centreboard. She was originally called Mayflower, and went to England with the America.

While in England the Silvie was concerned in a big scandal arising over heavy wagers as to her speed. A heavy chain had been attached to the centreboard. She has been owned in Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, and originally cost $65,000.

A delightfully situated hotel is the Madison Avenue, 58th St. and Madison Av., (near Central Park.) Moderate terms. Refurniseed in modern style.—*Adv.*

YOUNG MORRIS WAS DEFEATED

HIS EFFORT TO RUN A WESTCHESTER ELECTION FAILED.

Principal Devlin's Friends in an Overwhelming Majority—The Enmity of the Son of the Owner of the Morris Park Track for His Political Sponsor—A Long Fight Against Curious "Improvements"—Words Followed by Blows—The Young Man Worsted.

WESTCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 22.—A. H. Morris, the athletic son of J. H. Morris, who, together with his father, runs the race track at Morris Park, has just now a disfigured countenance. He has, too, suffered a humiliating political defeat. Last night he was worsted in a row and tonight in an election.

Morris the younger, whose sway has been chiefly confined to the race track, where matters went as he listed, attempted to control the election of School Trustees to-night in order to defeat Michael E. Devlin, the man who introduced him to political life. The people buried his candidates out of sight, although about a dozen negroes employed at the track, who had a very doubtful right to vote, were allowed to cast ballots unchallenged.

The reason of the animosity felt by young Morris against Mr. Devlin, who is Principal of the public school in Second Street, is that Mr. Devlin, representing the citizens of the town, defeated a bill which had been introduced in the Legislature at Albany, as the townspeople believe, for the purpose of "improving the breed of horses" by improving the track property.

Three years ago a bill was introduced in the Legislature authorizing Westchester to raise and expend $255,000 for the improvement of streets. The bill was conceived and engineered by Morris, who was a member of the local Commission on Street Improvement, and James M. Waterbury of the Country Club, who was President of the Commission. When the money was obtained, $30,000 was spent upon improving the roads leading to the race track and $80,000 was expended in bettering the streets approaching the Country Club, where there are no houses.

The people made some protest, but no definite action was taken. In 1891, young Morris was nominated for Supervisor by Principal Devlin, and elected. The office of Supervisor was administered by Morris in Czar-like fashion.

Ten days after young Morris became Supervisor the Town Board voted to have introduced a bill authorizing the expenditure of $355,000 for "street improvements." The Town Board consists of Judges Skinnion, Delehanty, Doty, and Cox, and Town Clerk Dunnigan. Delehanty and Doty are both justices at the Morris Park track, and in the employ of its owners. Doty introduced the motion, it was seconded by the other employe, and young Morris declared it carried.

The matter was placed in the hands of William Ryan, then Assemblyman, and the bill was introduced at Albany. When the citizens learned of this second debt which was to be saddled upon the taxpayers there was great indignation, and a petition, headed by J. J. Mallett, a wealthy manufacturer, was circulated protesting against the bill becoming a law. The petition received many signatures.

Armed with this petition Principal Devlin went to Albany and told Assemblyman Ryan and Senator McClelland that the people were much against the proposed bill. Assemblyman Ryan expressed great surprise and said that when the matter had been given to him he had been assured by young Morris that the town was in favor of it. The bill was killed.

Last Fall young Morris received the nomination for the Assembly and was elected. He still remained Supervisor, and shortly after his election the Board of Health, which is the Town Board with the exception of Michael Flannigan and Dr. McNicoll, voted that as an amendment to the first bill $350,000 should be added for the "improvement of streets," and in addition to that a rider was added calling for the expenditure of $750,000 more. Those who opposed the bill, and pretty nearly all the town did, say that it was the plan of the Morrises to build a system of sewers from their stables to the Sound.

Young Morris now aspires to succeed Senator McClelland at the Fall election. Knowing how averse the townspeople are to expending the enormous sum upon the improvement of property around the race track, where few people live, instead of where it is needed, none of the money has been touched. Some say that the contracts have already been awarded, but that until after young Morris has a chance at the nomination for Senator no work will be done.

Ever since Principal Devlin went to Albany and had killed the bill introduced by Morris as Supervisor, the son has regarded the school teacher more as an enemy than as a friend. Presuming that Mr. Devlin would likely work against his candidacy, young Morris, it is said, has long looked for a chance to have him removed. The opportunity came to-night when School Trustees in the Third District were to be elected.

To accomplish Devlin's removal young Morris had a ticket of his own placed in the field against the three regularly-nominated candidates, who were favorable to the present Principal. For days there has been wire pulling going on by Morris's lieutenants, and hints of stronger inducements are thrown out. The people are thoroughly in sympathy with the young Principal, however, and after the ballots were all counted it was found that Mr. Devlin's ticket, so called, was elected. Of 362 votes cast, Morris's candidates received only 80, including the votes of twelve negroes employed in the Morris stables.

Last night, while Mr. Devlin was walking past Flannigan's hotel, he was called in to drink a glass of ginger ale. In the room was young Morris surrounded by a coterie of his friends. Among them were "Joe" Garrity, a Road Commissioner; George Leonard, a horse trainer; Martin Gulvin, a contractor, and William J. Hyland, a local politician. Seeing young Morris, Mr. Devlin went up to him and asked:

"I want to know if you are canvassing against me in my district for the election of School Trustees?"

"What right have you to ask?" shortly inquired Morris.

"I am the man who nominated you for Supervisor," replied Mr. Devlin, "and you told me just after election that you would not have succeeded by for my assistance. That is my right."

"You did not vote for me as Assemblyman, and you know it," returned Morris.

"I did vote for you," replied Mr. Devlin.

"Will you swear it?" asked Morris.

"That is a strange question to ask in a public place, but," replied the Principal, taking off his hat, "I will swear it."

"I don't believe you," said Morris; "I think you are acting."

This led to the giving of the lie direct, and Mr. Devlin struck young Morris in the face. The others in the party interfered, and Mr. Devlin left the room. He was followed by Morris, however, who cried out: "You don't give me a chance."

"Yes, I will give you a chance," said Mr. Devlin, but there was no further conflict.

At the election to-night Mr. Devlin was unanimously elected Chairman. He made a short speech regretting the occurrence of the night before and said that he acted from impulse. There was scarcely a voter in the district who did not cast a ballot, and the announcement of the result was cheered.

MRS. WEEKS IS IN SAN JOSE.

Belief that the Absconder Will Eventually Be Arrested.

SAN JOSÉ, Costa Rica, Aug. 22.—Mrs. Weeks is here with her husband. She appears to have recovered from the effects of the discomforts of the trip from Puntas Arenas.

If F. H. Weeks leaves Costa Rica he must go via its ocean ports—Atlantic or Pacific. On the Atlantic side he will find no harbors of refuge. To land on a Spanish, English, or French island would mean instant arrest and imprisonment pending the arrival of extradition papers.

In the City of San José he has the purest mountain climate in all Central America. If he leaves Puntas Arenas he may land at Acajutla, in Salvador, and proceed by rail to Ateos, twenty-one miles from the capital, San Salvador. The Republic of San Salvador is small, hot, and densely populated.

The Republic of Guatemala could be reached both by coastwise and regular Pacific Mail steamer to the port of San José de Guatemala, thence by rail inland and upland seventy-two miles to the capital, Guatemala City, 4,000 feet above the sea level. Guatemala is the diplomatic centre of Central America, the residence of many foreign Ministers. It is known as the "Athens of Central America." Guatemala has a population of 60,000.

A prominent Spanish official in this city said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that there would be no difficulty in getting Weeks out of Costa Rica if the official request should be made. He emphasized the warmth of feeling of the Costa Ricans for President Cleveland, and dwelt on the friendly offices of the latter as one of the arbitrators between Nicaragua and Costa Rica over fluvial and littoral boundaries, and said that the decision of the commission was favorable to Costa Rica. He also hinted at skillful diplomatic ways of getting rid of a man under the law for "pernicious foreigners."

ASKED THE GOULDS FOR WORK.

Young Mr. Spring of Chicago Arrested for His Persistence.

A well-dressed young man, carrying several valises, stepped up to the desk of the Grand Union Hotel Friday afternoon and wrote across the register, "Harry L. Spring, Chicago." He had a brisk business manner, and when he said he wanted a good room the day clerk concluded that he meant the best and gave it to him.

That night a restaurant check bearing Spring's initials was handed in at the desk. Another followed after Saturday's breakfast. The clerk hailed Spring as he was leaving the hotel that morning to say that if he wished to open an account for both room and restaurant charges he must make a deposit. Spring replied that he was on the way down town to draw money and would settle everything in the afternoon.

He went down town to the office of George J. Gould. As Mr. Gould was not there, he asked for Edwin Gould, who happened also to be out. In the hope that one of them might come in, Spring waited for them two or three hours. The clerks at the office thought it strange that he should wait when there was no prospect of his seeing either of the brothers, but they did not object. When, finally, he decided to leave, he said to one of the clerks:

"Too bad I couldn't find either of my friends, but I can't stay any longer. Just tell them that Harry Spring of Chicago was in and wanted to see them badly. They may look for me early Monday morning."

At the hotel that afternoon Spring explained that his business friends had gone out of town, but he would see them on Monday and settle all bills. Upon this assurance his credit was extended. Checks showing that he fared substantially reached the hotel desk against his account for the next two days.

Spring put in an appearance at Mr. Gould's office Monday morning. As he would not confide the nature of his business to a clerk, neither of the Messrs. Gould would see him. He tried to send them word that his errand was purely personal and important, but that did him no good. Then he waited in the outer office and corridor for them and attempted to talk to them as they came out. They understood that he wanted work, but did not care to hear him through. He loitered about their office all the afternoon, but did not succeed in getting an interview.

Apparently nowise disheartened by this experience, he turned up down town again early yesterday morning. He waylaid each of the Messrs Gould. They would not listen to him. He showed no disposition to withdraw from the unequal contest, however, but remained in the outer office or corridor as if determined to persevere until he could get a hearing.

The Messrs. Gould decided to let him do his interviewing with the police. A telephone message to Inspector McLaughlin led that officer to send Detective Sergeants Crowley and Hanley to the Gould offices. They took Spring to Police Headquarters. He had no money in his pockets and carried no weapons of any kind, not even a penknife, when searched. In the afternoon he faced Justice Martin at the Tombs Police Court.

"I don't know why I was arrested," he said to the Justice. "I have done no harm and meant none. Chicago is my home. I was a real estate agent. Business became dull and I decided to come here. I had met George and Edwin Gould in Chicago. Naturally I went to see them to ask for work. All I wished to say to them was that I was an all-around man and could do anything. I felt sure that if they understood the case they would give me work."

Justice Martin listened with evident interest to Spring's story, and, as there was no one to press the complaint that he was a disorderly person, the Justice discharged him.

Spring hastened back to the hotel. His room had been vacated and his luggage held. He went away, promising to get money from friends and return and pay his bills.

Violence in the Silver State.

DENVER, Aug. 22.—A mob of unemployed laborers this morning visited the scene of the North Side sewer building operations and drove out of the trench seventy-five men who were working eight hours at $1.20 a day. The men in the ditch were willing to work, but the mob, with cries of "No starvation wages in free America," forced them to quit. Only three policemen were on the scene and they could do nothing.

Contractor Hindry suspended all work for the day and has demanded protection for his men from the authorities. Later the mob drove off the laborers at work on the Capitol Hill sewer.

New Man for Census Work.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—One of the appointments said to have been decided upon, and to be made as soon as the President returns from Gray Gables, is that of J. H. Wardle of the Census Bureau to be Superintendent.

Mr. Wardle is a Democrat, he is an accomplished worker in the office, and he will, if chosen, have the advantage of familiarity with the business that will only occupy him until January, when the bureau will cease to exist. It would scarcely be possible to get a new man to take the appointment for so short a time.

Boy Fatally Burned in a Bonfire.

RONDOUT, Aug. 22.—Charles Lusk, the four-year-old son of Frank Lusk, an engineer on the West Shore Railroad, died this morning from burns received yesterday afternoon while playing around a bonfire. The little fellow stumbled and fell into the flames. Mrs. George Weber, who rescued the child, was severely burned about the hands and face.

CALISAYA LA BILLA promotes digestion and increases appetite.—*Adv.*

REPEAL GAINING ADVOCATES

ITS FRIENDS CONFIDENT OF A MAJORITY IN THE SENATE.

The Silver Men Become Correspondingly Discouraged and at a Loss What to Do—An Early Vote in the Upper House Expected, Leading to Talk of Adjournment in September—The House Committees Will Do Nothing with Other Business This Session.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Now that the time is approaching when there will be a call for a vote on repeal in the Senate, the silver-coinage men, in and out of that body, are less positive than they have been about what the advocates of free silver will do to prevent the passage of the bill for unconditional repeal.

At the same time the men on both sides who believe that repeal must come and that it is essential that it should be granted at once if at all, are more confident that there is a good majority for the measure, and that it will not be possible for any group of Senators to refuse to allow it to pass when the country is holding its breath to hear the news of the proceedings that will remove from Mr. Carlisle's shoulders the burden which he did not willingly assume and which Mr. Sherman, the author of it, is as anxious as anybody to see lifted.

Nothing but confidence in the early passage of the repeal bill can account for the talk about a possible adjournment of the extraordinary session in September. That adjournment will give the members time to freshen up after the weariness of a midsummer session, and it will afford the Ways and Means and Appropriations Committees opportunity to prepare some work for the House in December. This session will do little except absolutely necessary business until the silver-purchasing clause has been repealed. The Ways and Means will not, and unless Secretary Carlisle should find that there is legislation needed to carry out the work of the Treasury, he will not keep the Congress here.

The Ways and Means Committee will, as stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of this morning, announce in a short time that it will not proceed with the revision of the tariff at this session, but will assume that the work for which Congress was brought together will have been performed when the repeal has been passed by both houses. The committee will organize and make a beginning, asking for leave to sit during the recess.

Unless the Senate, under the skillful management of Mr. Gorman, manages to get a vote at an early day, the House will, as soon as it has passed the Wilson bill, withdraw from observation and let the country know that it is the Senate and not the popular branch to which it must direct its prayers for relief or its criticism for inaction. If the advocates for repeal in the House have votes enough to carry that proposition, they will have votes enough to adjourn for three days at a time, and this it is proposed to do, preventing the transaction of any business, except that for which the two houses were called together.

Mr. Gorman goes on with his work as calmly and impassively as if there was no sense of responsibility troubling him, and yet he is as anxious that the repeal bill shall pass as any of its most vehement supporters. Before the voting on the Voorhees bank bill is over there will have been votes on many propositions, and whether it be beaten or passed, the Senate will learn, by analyzing the votes on it, just about what will be the vote on repeal.

Speaker Crisp's silence about the question most discussed has perhaps been as helpful as any course he could have followed. It is admitted that he has been fair and just in his assignments of members, and he has so managed the silver debate as to give satisfaction to the Democrats and the Populists and to all of the Republicans who are not trying to get political capital only out of the situation. Just now the free-coinage men are inclined to think that he is disposed to favor repeal, but they do not quote any word or act to justify the inference, and they overlook or ignore the growth of the repeal movement. Excepting Mr. Springer and Mr. Holman, there are no prominent members disappointed, and they have both been assigned to good committees and their places have been filled by men whose selection meets with the approval of the House.

FOR UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL.

Mr. Voorhees Fires the First Gun of the Battle in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The first gun of the battle in the Senate for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law was fired to-day by Senator Voorhees of Indiana. There has been desultory firing along the Senate skirmish line since the Congress was convened, but not until to-day did the artillery open. There may be a lull in the conflict until after the repeal bill has passed the House, but after that event it will be renewed and fought to a finish.

The announcement that Mr. Voorhees was to speak to-day in behalf of unconditional repeal was sufficient to crowd the galleries. Not since inauguration day have there been so many people in the chamber. Most of the Senators were in their seats, and a large number of Representatives lined the rear walls. Along the entire length of the gallery wall there was a fringe of humanity. It was a fine testimonial to Mr. Voorhees's ability as a speaker, and the speech he delivered was thoroughly in keeping with his reputation.

The Senator lost no time in declaring his belief that the repeal of the bullion purchase provision of the Sherman law at this time is the one thing desired by the country. Although he is still a firm advocate of bimetallism, he has nothing but contempt for the assertion of the silver men that those who vote for unconditional repeal are enemies of silver and in favor of its demonetization. Mr. Voorhees furnished a brief history of financial legislation calculated to show the absurdity of this claim.

In his opinion there should be unconditional repeal without delay. There will be plenty of time in the future to put fresh financial legislation on the statutes. Mr. Voorhees paid a high compliment to Mr. Cleveland and to Secretary Carlisle, and caused a shower of applause to proceed from the galleries when he declared them to be statesmen in whom the people put trust. Mr. Voorhees gave a great deal of honest advice to the silver men. He told them that it would be infinitely better for them and for the country if silver was fairly and legitimately coined rather than sold as bullion.

He took up in detail the bond question, the subject of the national banks, and advanced a number of ideas concerning the future financial policy of the country. He was listened to intently and it was plain from the attitude of the Senators that his speech made a deep impression. It was expected that Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) would reply, but he remained silent. It is quite generally conceded to-night that Mr. Voorhees's speech has produced a most gratify-

ing result. It has given to a number of Senators who have been wavering between free coinage and unconditional repeal reasons without number why they should stand by the Administration in its efforts to maintain the country on a prosperous basis.

Mr. Voorhees's Speech.

Senator Voorhees said that while the calm, unbiased public opinion of a great majority of the American people, irrespective of parties, had justified the action of the President in convening the extra session, the causes for the action were widely and dangerously misunderstood, and by certain classes purposely misrepresented. Therefore he deemed fitting a few words in explanation, spoken in no spirit of strife or controversy. For five months had gone up the voice of the prophet of financial evil; from the great money centres had emanated cruel edicts contracting the currency and resulting in panic.

No one believed there was want of confidence in the Government credit or in the stability of its currency, notwithstanding the empty Treasury left by the last Administration and the record of a billion-dollar Congress. The American credit was better to-day than that of any other country on the globe, and even cowardly capital seized upon our bonds with swift greed. Investors of capital complained that the Administration had refused to issue at least $300,000,000 more bonds. This additional indebtedness, increasing the burdens of American labor, would be hailed with the keenest delight and swept with avidity into unpatriotic vaults by the very parties who most loudly declaimed against the Government credit.

There were many reasons why our credit should be stronger now than ever before. It rested on the absolute unity of purpose of the American people that it should be upheld. No one but a political madman could deem a political contest in this country ever again possible on lines of sectional animosity. The public credit of every European Government was unceasingly threatened by shadows of coming wars; financial resources there were constantly weakened by vast standing armies and permanent navies, but throughout the wide earth there was none to molest us or make us afraid of war or rumors of war.

Alone, as it were, the Colossus of the Western Hemisphere, and towering up in isolated power and glory, our limitless material resources are sometimes overlooked in summarizing the elements of our financial strength, the inter-State commerce of the United States alone exceeding in value the entire foreign commerce and carrying trade of Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria, Holland, Russia, and Belgium put together. Development of internal resources, of wealth on farm, in factory, on the rivers, on the ocean borders, in the mountains, and on the inland seas, dwarfed into insignificance the achievements of any other age, race, or nation.

Legislation had checked our foreign trade, and we had not to-day a commercial friend in the world. For every law that we enacted denying to foreign productions a place in our markets and declining commercial friendships, we might be certain of an injurious blow in return from every trading people in the world. He had faith that the giant evil which crippled this commerce would be removed with other evils which challenged attention and action, and if the true greatness of the country was studied it would be seen that financial panics and alarms could have no foundation here.

But there was another and exceedingly sensitive and powerful test of our Government credit which asserted its claim, not only to the trust and admiration of the American people, but also to the business confidence and respect of every civilized nation beneath the sun. Money was simply a medium for the exchange of values; money was a creature and Congress its creator. Gold and its alleged intrinsic value went for naught as a circulating medium unless the coin bore the stamp of the Government—a stamp more powerful than the grasp of the lion's paw or the eagle's claw in bestowing life and activity on a dead and otherwise useless material. The same official stamp on silver or on paper at once ennobled them to an equality with gold in purchasing power, no matter how debased or valueless the material may have become as commodities by sinister or unwise legislation.

It would doubtless sound strange to some ears that there were nine different currencies transacting the business of this country, and, to a large extent, the business of the world. So uniform in purchasing and debt-paying power were they, so in harmony with each other and interchangeable, that hardly one-half of them was generally known to exist. National credit had been tested by the smooth and harmonious circulation of these nine currencies, and had met the ordeal in a manner to awaken the pride of every patriotic American heart. Never was a part of it discounted or discredited, except by the Government itself. That happened once, and would never happen again.

He referred to the greenback currency of 1862, issued for the purchase of bonds for the benefit of capitalists seeking investments, who could be induced in no other way to support their Government in the hour of its deadliest peril. The bar sinister was written on its escutcheon when it was made non-receivable for customs dues and interest on the public debt and disgraced before the world. Mr. Voorhees contrasted with this "unjust and dishonorable arrangement" the statesmanship of France, in issuing assignats, after the Franco-Prussian war, with full legal-tender qualities, which enabled her to maintain the strongest financial credit in Europe.

A Law Without Precedent or Parallel.

He said he had referred to these things to illustrate the power and duty of the Government in furnishing sound, reliable, and constitutional money for the people. At this point, he said, he was confronted by a law without precedent or parallel in American history—a law which for months past had been the theme of all tongues and pens, and in whose name financial panic, alarm, and distress had been invoked, and for whose repeal this Congress had been convened.

Mr. Voorhees briefly stated the birth of the law, which resulted from a compromise, and said that in an evil hour, the worst and darkest that ever befell the cause of bimetallism or the honor and existence of silver money, this pernicious compromise was accepted and fastened on the country.

The Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Sherman,) it was true, now claimed credit for his repeated assertions of late that there had never been an hour since the compromise was effected that he had not stood ready to violate it by voting for its repeal. In other words, having induced the producers of silver to surrender their right to its free coinage in exchange for the right to sell 4,500,000 ounces per month of bullion, the Senator from Ohio and his followers on that side of the chamber had been willing and anxious ever since to break the compact, repeal the consideration on which the compact was made, and leave their victims of misplaced confidence empty handed, without either the privilege of coining their silver or selling it as a mercantile commodity to the Government.

The act was not intended in good faith for the coinage of silver at all. On the contrary, it emanated from the enemies of silver money, and its purpose was to degrade, dishonor, and disgrace this one of the precious metals until it could no longer hold its place with gold as a part of the specie basis of this country and of the world. In reducing silver to a merchantable commodity, on a level with the products of the field and farm, and issuing Treasury certificates on it according to its market value, there could be but one effect on the dignity and stability of that great money metal. It reeled and staggered under the blow, until now its enemies predicted with joy its speedy and total destruction.

Mr. Voorhees said that he spoke in no partisan vein, but yet it was with great satisfaction that he quoted from the record that not a single vote on his side of the chamber was cast for the act which bore the name of the Senator from Ohio to such a peculiar eminence. He then quoted the yea-and-nay vote by which this "most dangerous makeshift" ever known in our financial history passed the Senate. He wanted the grave responsibility for the violation of every sound principle of finance which such a measure created to be met before the American people by those who were shown by the record to have assumed it. As a firm, unfaltering believer in bimetallism and as an undeviating supporter of the coinage and use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, without discriminating against either metal, Mr. Voorhees said he voted against the passage of the Sherman act, and for the same reason he would vote for its repeal.

The outcry in certain quarters at this time, that those who vote for the repeal of this measure are enemies of silver as money and in favor of its demonetization, was not only false so far as he was concerned, but in the light of what had happened in the past it was absurd. Beginning with the first speech he had made in the Senate and down to the present hour, he could recall no vote or words on the subject of the coinage and circulation of silver which he would now change or blot from the record if he could.

And now, in this, the darkest day ever known for silver, he avowed his unshaken faith that it would remain forever one of the world's great and potential factors of finance, commerce, traffic, and daily business transactions. It would neither be demonetized nor driven away from the habitations of the laboring masses of mankind. It had come down from immemorial ages, and would continue to exist as one of the precious metals, upholding the credit of nations and bringing blessings to the sons and daughters of toil when the scenes through which we were now passing had grown dim in the light and progress of distant centuries. He should vote to repeal the Sherman act as he would remove a dead fly from a box of sweet ointment, as he would abate a nuisance, and wipe out an obstruction to rational, wholesome legislation. It tainted and vitiated the entire financial system and destroyed confidence in all business transactions every hour it remained a part of the law.

At Once Eradicate This Evil.

The question had been asked whether a vote should be given for its unconditional repeal or whether, before, a substitute must be agreed upon. He would at once eradicate this confessed evil from the body of our laws, with no other condition than his right and free agency to support and to secure, in connection with its repeal, or afterward by an independent measure, as the success of its immediate repeal, the primary duty of the hour, might at the time dictate, a sound financial system, embracing the coinage of silver on an equality with gold. In making this statement he only repeated the declaration of the Chicago platform, on which the American people restored to the Presidency one of the strongest, ablest, purest, and most patriotic characters ever known to American history.

Mr. Voorhees at this point quoted the financial plank of the Chicago platform, and, saying that the record did not stop at this point, quoted from President Cleveland's letter of acceptance, which he said was in nowise modified or contradicted by the singularly able message delivered a few days ago. He said that in four brief sentences it contained every sound, wholesome, enduring principle of finance ever known in the history of the most prosperous nation of the earth.

Who dared, in the face of the clear and explicit words which he read, to charge that their author was a monometallist in disguise, a believer in the use of gold and gold alone, but wearing, for the sake of an election to the Presidency, a bimetallic mask. His fearless frankness in the expression of his views on all public questions without regard to their effect upon himself had long been conceded by friend and foe to be the leading characteristic of his mind. He had never recalled, retracted, or explained a single word of his letter of acceptance, and it was just as binding as when first given to the world. He, Voorhees, was willing to stand or fall by his faith in the truth and honor of Grover Cleveland, and in his well-known fidelity to pledges when once they were made.

John G. Carlisle was the peer in intellect and spotless integrity of any of the illustrious statesmen who had held the folio of finance, including Hamilton, and he made no mistake in placing him as a bimetallist. Said Mr. Voorhees: "As a Democrat and an American citizen, and loving and believing in justice and fair play and common sense, I appeal to those around me and to the great body of the people to know whom we can trust, whom we can believe, at such a time as this, if we are to turn our backs on such men as Grover Cleveland and John G. Carlisle. God help the Democratic Party and the country if such a stupendous mistake is to take place."

Mr. Voorhees said that such questions as ratio were matters of detail, but the American people had declared that silver should not be demonetized, and contraction take place on the basis of monometalism. Congress would establish a fair ratio, and neither of the metals would be dismissed. No efforts would be spared to effect an international agreement, but under no circumstances would the laboring, debt-paying nine-tenths of the American people consent to double the debts of debtors by destroying half of the constitutional money. He would say to those urging a single gold standard that the people would tear down and annihilate such an oppressive and destructive system of finance should it ever be established.

Mr. Voorhees here paid an eloquent tribute to the Western silver-producing States. He told in glowing language how the country had come into the possession of the United States; called them the treasure houses of American riches, power, and glory, and said that they had been preserved to us as a trust and a blessing to the present and future generations. There had been no business disturbance in connection with silver, he said, until after the stealthy and treacherous attempt to stab it to death in 1873. He submitted to the Western Senators that the very existence and honor of the true silver currency required the fair and legitimate coinage of silver rather than its sale as bullion.

Must we not at once, and without delay, get back of all makeshifts, subterfuges, and insincere compromises and place ourselves, after the financial deck has been cleared, on the plain constitutional right to coin silver and gold into money? What hope was there that silver would rise from the degradation inflicted upon it by the Sherman act? Who in this Chamber, or elsewhere, was willing for the Government to remain responsible for such an enactment a single day longer than its repeal was possible? If Indiana were inlaid with silver or threaded with gold, he would resent any such discrimination and would vote for the repeal of the ill-omened and bad-odored act under discussion.

Attack on National Banks.

Mr. Voorhees said that there were features of the situation demanding consideration which did not result from the Sherman act. The bitter and determined assault which had been witnessed on the present Administration to compel an enormous issue of Government bonds had not gone unheeded by the American people, nor had the authors of the assault and those interested in its success escaped widespread and intelligent observation.

By breaking the gold reserve it was supposed the Secretary of the Treasury would be under the immediate necessity to issue and sell bonds to keep the reserve intact. The attack, therefore, on the head of the column was swift and strong. With intervals of delay for ample and skillful operation, these attacks had been repeated again and again, and had only slackened in their frequency and force since it was found that the Executive Department could not be coerced in that way.

The campaign of capitalists seeking a new supply of interest-bearing Government bonds did not confine themselves to any one point of assault while they operated to break down the gold reserve, and to that extent impair the public credit. They startled the country and thrilled the world with the cry that American gold was running away from the silver-blasted country, chased out by silver money, and that there was no way to lure it back except to bait plentifully with Government bonds. The Sherman act was made to do double duty, and was charged with grave offenses in which it had no part.

He never believed that our silver had driven gold from the country, and in this connection he recalled the wail of dismal prophecy that went up when, in 1878, the attempt was made to check the torrent of bankruptcy and ruin occasioned by the demonetization of silver in 1873. It was predicted that gold would fly to the uttermost parts of the earth from beneath the folds of the American flag to escape the contamination of silver. What did occur? The Government coined $24,000,000 of silver per year for twelve years, and meantime the gold in the United States increased at the rate of $40,000,000 per year.

Such was the fulfillment of the prophecy of 1878, and yet he was now expected to believe that the free coinage of silver at a proper ratio would banish all our gold and put us on a single silver basis. He must be pardoned for believing nothing of the kind. The gold shipments were to be accounted for as part of the plan to sack the Treasury, which was to be accompanied by a concerted outcry from the terror-stricken business circles and from the whole national banking system that nothing could restore confidence and credit save the issuance of $300,000,000 of bonds.

He had no desire to assail the national banks. It was the system he arraigned, and not the individuals who conducted it. The unrestricted, unrestrained, and unbridled power of these banks whereby the circulation of money in the hands of the people could be, and often had been, suddenly fluctuated from a prosperous maximum to a stunned and distressful minimum, constituted a standing and frightful menace against the safety, the welfare, and the happiness of the great and most useful body of the American people.

The idea presented was appalling, and no other nation on earth had ever permitted such power to private parties. In the attempt to force the Government, in the attitude of a borrower, to escape bankruptcy, the banks have endangered their own credit, and in many instances total loss of the confidence of those who trusted them most. Without unkindness in his heart, still he must say, the consequences be on their own heads. Who had not seen the boast that the managers of the national banks, by concerted action, could, at a week's notice, bring Congress itself a suppliant at their feet?

In the midst of a fair and reasonable degree of prosperity, the volume of our circulating medium, even while the people were looking at it, suddenly shriveled away and practically vanished from their sight. As if by some infernal enchantment, money disappeared in a single night, and left the people in mourning and deep trouble when the morning came. Had the men of active business, and the toiling millions who suffer most, been tempted in their distress to say that there was no longer any money in this country? The books showed that something more than $1,500,000,000—nearly $24 per capita—were in circulation within the past year, and should be put in circulation to-day.

The Government was not in direct contact with the citizens on this subject. The national banks were between the Government and the people, and in their vaults to-day lay hidden millions and hundreds of millions—not less than two-thirds of the whole amount dedicated to circulation on the books of the Treasury, held there by the cowardly, unpatriotic fear which has always haunted great earthly possessions. Could any one be blind to the fact that the banks had not only, and without cause except their own interests, turned their keys on all business prosperity, but that they had also attempted to seize the Government itself by the throat and to play bully and mastiff toward those highest in authority?

In this connection another great evil, arising from the selfish and greedy instincts of the money power, demanded thoughtful attention. On general principles, the contraction of the currency throughout the whole country was an object eagerly sought by that limited but powerful class of people who control four-fifths of the wealth and nearly the entire volume of the circulating medium of the United States. The power of the millionaire over the property, the labor, and the very lives of the people depended not merely upon the great sums in his own coffers, but equally as much and far more on the fact that the great industrial classes had scarcely any money at all in their hands and were deprived of every reasonable chance to obtain more.

A condition of the two extremes of vast consolidated wealth on one hand and absolute poverty on the other—both very dangerous—was rapidly culminating in this country. Every proposition to put more money in circulation and within reach of the people's daily toil was always fearfully denounced by those interested in minimizing the wages of labor and the exchangeable value of property. Every dollar which tended to make the people independent of the banks, of usurers and taskmasters, was looked upon with aversion.

Even the pension rolls of the Government—those records sacred to the blood and tears of millions—shed for the existence of the American Union, had not escaped determined and vindictive assault. The fact that the amount of money in circulation is largely increased every three months in the year by the payment of pensions, that it is done without the agency of the banks and beyond their control for fluctuation, had excited the open and bitter opposition of the great money centres from the very beginning of our present pension system. The charge now made of fraudulent pensions was simply a continuation of what had been heard from the start and had the same inspiration as in former years.

That frauds were sometimes committed in the Pension Office was undoubtedly true, and they should be investigated and exposed. But the same could be truthfully said of every other office or institution among men. Fraud was incident to human affairs, and from it there could be no complete escape; but it would be better far that even a fraudulent pension should be granted than an honest, well-earned, well-merited pension should be denied. It was the question of money, however, and not the question of fraud, which provoked the greatest wrath in certain quarters on the subject of pensions.

After quoting from his former speeches on the pension subject, Mr. Voorhees said that it was clear to his mind that pension money, amounting to over $160,000,000 per annum perhaps, going everywhere, was one of the greatest sources of relief now left to the people in the way of currency, independent of the contracting, retiring power of the banks.

Turning again to a discussion of the national banking system, Mr. Voorhees asserted that the banks were entering on a final fight for a prolonged future existence; they were engaged at their Quatre Bras preliminary to their Waterloo. They intensely realized that the present supply of Government bonds for banking purposes must be very largely increased within the next five years, or they would be forced to commence winding up and retreating from the theatre of action on which they had so long appeared. Fourteen years hence, in 1907, the last bond on which the banks had issued their currency would have been redeemed and canceled.

Long before this the question of a perpetuation of the national banking system would be pressed peremptorily upon Congress. In view of the recent action of the banks, Congress could not too soon consider what system the Government should adopt in the near future in furnishing a circulating medium to the people. Was there a friend of the national banks bold enough to announce his belief that the taxpaying American people would consent to the indefinite continuance of an immense interest-bearing bonded debt merely for the sake of upholding such a system as we now have? Without such a continuing national debt the banking system of the United States would pass away forever and the resources of statesmanship would be called upon to establish another and a different fiscal agency in its place.

Mr. Voorhees took his stand against the existence, the increase, or the perpetuation of the national debt for purposes of national banking, and called upon the millions who constitute the great army of laborers to take notice of this issue from this time on, an issue that would not down at any man's bidding.

Plea for State Bank Notes.

Mr. Voorhees then proceeded to outline his idea of what was to follow the national banking system, and said that when the Democratic Party declared in its national platform for the repeal of the Government tax on the issues of the State banks a hue and cry was raised by Republican leaders, as if a public enemy, under arms, was about to invade the country. Investigation of the subject, however, showed that no one had ever lost a dollar by the depreciation of the notes of a regularly-chartered State bank or its failure to redeem its currency in gold or silver when called upon to do so. It was this kind of a circulating medium, resting on a specie basis and always redeemable, that was driven out of existence by a spurious, insincere method of taxation for the benefit of the national banks. Mr. Voorhees denied the constitutionality of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank circulation, even though a majority of the Supreme Court had reached such a conclusion, and argued for the right of the State to provide its people with a circulating medium through the agency of State banks.

Supposing that this State bank tax had been repealed, Mr. Voorhees asked, wherein would lay the danger to the public welfare? He did not expect the Government ever to abandon a national currency, though it would abandon the system of national banks, but he did expect at no very distant day that United States notes such as are now, and have been, in existence for thirty years past, their payment guaranteed by the honor of the Government, would supersede all other national money, except gold and silver, and that without jar or friction they would circulate in the hands of the people alongside of the well-guarded, safety-secured currency issued by the States and guaranteed, according to the Constitution, by both the precious metals.

The great value of State bank money was, and ought to be, mainly local. It would increase the home circulation and the home accommodation of every agricultural community on American soil. Meanwhile it should be the plain duty of the Federal Government to issue its own unassailable notes by retiring much of its present outstanding currency, and also by the payment of its debts, and to issue them in amounts equal to the requirements of trade as nearly ascertained as possible, bearing within the breath of national life, honored in every village and hamlet in the American Union, uniform in value from Maine to Alaska, and their faces as well known as the flag wherever flies that emblem of the power and glory of a united and fraternal people.

Those who lived to witness the adoption of this policy would, Mr. Voorhees thought, look upon the safest, strongest, and most beneficial system of finance ever before known in American history. It had in it the elements with which to accomplish these paramount and indispensable features of all sound financial legislation.

First—A sufficient volume of currency at all times, State and National, on practically a specie basis, guaranteed also by public honor, with which to transact the growing and expanding business development of the country.

Second—The absolute denial and destruction of all power in the hands of individuals, corporations, or syndicates to cause fluctuations in amount of the different currencies in circulation, thus rendering panics and business distress impossible for the future.

Third—Every dollar in circulation, whether gold or silver, State bank paper, or United States notes, on a strict parity and interchangeable with every other dollar, thus securing to the people the benefits and advantages of both a State currency and a national currency, circulating in harmony and uniformity and performing all the functions of money at home and abroad.

Fourth—The settlement of the vexed question of silver money at once and forever, by authorizing it to form its portion of its specie basis required by the Constitution for every chartered bank in the Union; by recognizing it when defining the powers of the States to make legal-tender money, thus making the use of silver, coined into money, as imperative as will be useful to the great body of the people.

Fifth—The total and complete overthrow of the dangerous centralization of the money power now existing at a few money centres and in the hands of a few individuals by giving to the people of the States the right of home rule on the subject of money, and thereby securing to them a reliable non-fluctuating home circulation.

To these few propositions Mr. Voorhees added but one more—a carefully-adjusted and graded income tax—a most equitable and upright measure in providing Government revenue and demanded by old-fashioned eternal justice.

In conclusion Mr. Voorhees said:

"And now, in the meantime, and in view of the present crisis, full of peril as it is, let the whole people of the United States, of every Commonwealth and of every neighborhood, cast out their fears and abide in unshaken faith that present disasters will pass away and be followed, as soon as much-needed reforms can be accomplished, by the unbroken sunlight of prosperity, and that He who determines the destiny of nations will cause the republic of their author to win and not to lose in the transcendent mission to which it was dedicated a hundred years ago."

The Other Speakers.

The debate was continued by Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho,) in opposition to the bill. What vote of the people, he asked, had instructed Congress to abandon bimetallism? There was not a Senator on the floor, he said, who had not been elected on a platform which pledged him to bimetallism. No national party had declared at any convention in favor of monometallism, and, in his judgment, none ever would. He insisted, most earnestly, that no representative of the people had a moral right by his vote or on his own judgment to put the country on a gold standard. It would be a betrayal of the people.

Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.,) argued in support of the bill. It could not fairly be asserted, he said, that the President did not favor the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country; nor did it follow that, because the President had failed to say a word in reference to bimetallism in his recent message to Congress, he would disapprove of legislation providing for coinage of both metals that would be of equal exchangeable and intrinsic value. He expressed the opinion that the great majority of the American people would not only approve, but would rapturously applaud legislation that would establish and maintain bimetallism.

He believed, however, that in the present state of the market it was beyond the power of any finite mind to fix the ratio of silver to gold, because the market value of silver was in a state of chronic fluctuation. The present ratio should be adhered to, the Sherman law repealed, and the use of silver coin encouraged by judicious laws; and then the influence of events upon the relative value of the two metals might be calmly watched, with the hope that, by the use of effective means, the country might, at no distant day, reach the point where both gold and silver could be coined and used without discrimination between them.

The National Bank Circulation bill was taken up, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) for the redemption of such 2 per cent. bonds as may be offered and for payment in a new issue of Treasury notes.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.,) was the first Senator to take the floor, and he set out to antagonize some of the positions taken in Mr. Voorhees's speech. He compared the position of the Indiana Senator to that of a Missouri Judge who, in a decision on a fugitive slave case before the war, was said to have "given the law to the North and the negro to the South."

Mr. Faulkner (Dem., West Va.,) declared himself in favor of the bill, but in opposition to the proposed amendment. He could not appreciate the business qualities of the proposition, as it would change a bond obligation not now due into demand notes on which gold could be immediately demanded. He desired to have the bill acted upon as speedily as possible.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) explained and advocated his amendment. Instead of continuing a bond-bearing interest, his amendment, he said, would give to the people $25,000,000 of legal-tender notes.

Then followed a desultory discussion, in which Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) called the amendment a proposition to violate the policy of the Government for the last thirty years and to issue a forced loan in order to take up a bond that was not due. Then the Senate adjourned.

LONG DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

The Speeches Yesterday—Saturday to be of Great Interest.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Those who had supposed that there would be little interest manifested in the debate on the Repeal bill in the House have been astonished to see the large attendance from day to day and to observe with what attention the arguments on both sides have been heard.

Now that the debate has continued more than a week it is but natural that there should be much repetition, indicating, in part, less reading of previous speeches than would have been desirable, but there is enough of individuality and difference to hold listeners, and occasionally there comes a speech that holds an audience as closely as any discussion ever heard in the Capitol.

The last of the speeches will be heard on Saturday, and before the last day of the long arguments there are to be two days of the debate under the five-minute rule. This may be lively or dull, depending upon the men who take part in it. Saturday promises to be a day of great interest, for on that day there will be three strong speakers for the repeal. Representative Wilson of West Virginia, who has secured the right to the floor for three hours, will yield part of that time to Representative Reed and Representative Cockran.

Mr. Cockran's speech has been looked forward to with expectation, heightened by the fame of his speech at Chicago more than a year ago, although the members who have heard him talk in the House know that he is capable of making a strong speech on a financial topic.

Col. Fellows was set down on the Speaker's list to speak to-day, but when the time came for him to be heard he gave some sort of excuse to Mr. Crisp and postponed his effort to another time. Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky was also assigned to this day to be heard, but he was out of the city and his place was filled by another speaker.

Mr. Bynum, (Dem., Ind.,) made a straight-out and vigorous argument in favor of the repeal and, coming from a bimetallist, it was more impressive, perhaps, than any of the utterances heard this afternoon. Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) at once re-established the reputation he had when he was last in Congress, and which many of the present members remembered, of being a rancorous politician, with a loud voice and a belligerent manner, and he opposed the repeal with many arguments, that must have been as satisfactory to the silver-coinage men as if it had been a free-coinage speech, which it was not.

Mr. Brickner (Dem., Wis.,) began the silver debate to-day with a speech in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law.

Mr. Mallory (Dem., Fla.,) was opposed to unconditional repeal, and was also opposed to the free coinage of silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1. He regretted that some middle ground had not been reached, and it was with hesitation that he would vote affirmatively upon any of the propositions presented to the House. He attributed to the tariff the greater share of the present depression, but the demonetization of silver would still further separate the wealthy classes from the working classes.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,) read some portions of the President's message and commended them. The Republicans had come here to meet their Democratic colleagues, not as partisans, but as patriots. Representatives had come here to meet the demands of the people in this emergency and to show the country that sectionalism and partisanship would not control either of the great parties. This was the hope that had been indulged in not only by the Republican members, but by the people. That they were all fated to disappointment was now well known. The Bland resolution, fixing the order of business, had been adopted without consultation with a single Republican. It had been the result of Democratic partisan consideration. No political advantage could be achieved by such partisanship.

He then proceeded to argue against the Bland amendments to the Wilson bill and in support of the repeal measure. The amendment offered for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would, if adopted, place the country on a silver basis, and drive the gold in the country to safe deposit companies or to other places, where trade and commerce would know it no more forever. The free coinage of silver would still further aggravate the disease which it sought to remedy. He would vote against all of the proposed amendments to the Wilson bill.

Mr. Lane (Dem., Ill.,) spoke in support of free coinage, contending that a silver dollar was the equal of the gold dollar. In illustration of this he related his own experience when he was journeying to Washington. He had entered into conversation with a banker who had denounced the silver dollar as a lie. It purported to be worth a dollar when it was really worth but 65 cents. Presently the porter came along and demanded $2 for a berth, and the banker, going down into his pockets, pulled forth two silver dollars. He [Mr. Lane] was so disgusted at the banker passing a lie that he would have nothing more to say to him. [Laughter.] A silver dollar was worth 100 cents in any bank, in any store in this country. He was here for free coinage, and might God forget him if he forgot his duty. [Applause.]

Mr. Newlands (Pop., Nev.,) voiced the demand of his region when he vigorously advocated the free coinage of silver. There were, he said, two aspects of this question—the industrial and the financial. America was the great silver-producing country of the world. England was the great gold accumulating nation, and was becoming the great gold-producing nation. Our legislation should not be favorable to England's accumulation or English production of gold to the detriment of a great American industry. We were told that it was fashionable to adopt the gold standard; and we, as the greatest Nation in the world, must be in fashion. [Laughter.] Should we increase the value of English gold by the destruction of its only competitor—American silver? England used her power in building up her own nation; the United States was expending its energies in building up other nations. [Applause.] The United States was asserting while England was acting.

If the United States went to a gold basis it would have to get the gold, place it in its vaults, place sentinels around it, and resort to fiat money. If now the United States withdrew its support from silver, silver would be gone forever.

Mr. Bynum (Dem., Ind.,) in advocating the Wilson bill, said that unquestionably the vast majority of people believed that the Sherman law was responsible for the evils described by the President. Since the passage of the act the price of silver had gone steadily down. By this fall the Government was losing more than $10,000,000 a year. Gold was being exported in large sums. He highly eulogized the action of Secretary Carlisle for his refusal to issue bonds.

He did not believe that a vote would be changed under the threat that a representative would lose his seat who voted for the Wilson bill. The time had come when cant and subterfuge should be driven from these halls and judgment and reason restored. [Applause.] It was said that silver had appreciably fallen in value during the past twenty years, because during that time it had been under fire. There might be some truth in that assertion. The United States could not open its mints to free coinage at any ratio, with the mints of all the other civilized nations closed against it. This country could decide on no ratio that would give a fixed value to silver.

If the United States should adopt a free coinage act there would pour into this country in one year more silver than the mints could coin in ten years. The free coinage of silver at this time would be the severest blow that could be struck at that metal. Free coinage here meant silver monometallism, and no one was arguing to destroy the silver metal more utterly than was the advocate of the Bland amendment. Free coinage would damage our trade and commerce without comprehension, and a fall in the value of money would mean a fall in the value of the money in which the workingman was paid. Should free coinage be decided upon, he would bid farewell to any hope of tariff reform.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) ridiculed the idea that partisanship could be eliminated from this debate and satirized Mr. Bynum (a man who had defied Speaker Reed in the most insulting terms) for asking that cant and subterfuge should be eliminated from this discussion. He opposed the repeal of the Sherman law, and he protested against the shifting process of legerdemain by which the Democrats attempted to place the responsibility of the repeal upon Republican shoulders and make the Republicans admit that the Sherman bill contained all the iniquities which the Democrats in their enthusiasm charged that it did. [Applause.]

The banks and the Boards of Trade, the Chambers of Commerce, the moneyed institutions, did not rule the business of the country. Their business began where the business of the producer ended. [Applause.] He believed that the Sherman act in its operation was beneficial at all times, and it was not harmful to-day. The true way to solve the financial question was to compel, by wise and judicious legislation, the balance of trade to be in our favor. [Applause.] Let us buy less abroad; let us patronize less the labor fields of other lands, and more of our own. [Applause.] Let us by judicious measures increase the merchant marine; let us secure by proper methods (of subsidy or of bounty) the production of all the sugar we need. [Applause.] They were necessary, but they were not all. [Applause.]

All bankers were monometallists, and they recognized President Cleveland as one. The banks were the power. The metropolitan press assumed to speak for the country, and assumed to say that the people made the demand for the repeal of the Sherman act. He knew of but one Representative from Iowa who had received a petition asking for the repeal. The Republican Party was asked to admit that all the evils that afflicted the country came from the Sherman law. For one, he would not do so. [Applause.]

Mr. Jones (Dem., Va.,) opposed the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause and favored free coinage. The existing conditions of affairs he attributed not to the Sherman act, but to that iniquity of iniquities, the McKinley act.

After the recess Mr. Ellis (Dem., Ky.,) spoke in favor of free coinage, and severely criticised the position taken by his colleague (Mr. McCreary) upon the question. That position was that the United States should repeal the Sherman act and then refer to an international tribunal the question of what should be done further. He objected to this division of the question. If the matter were to be referred to an international tribunal, why not refer also to it the repeal of the Sherman law? The passage of the Wilson bill meant the discontinuance of the further coinage of silver. If the gentleman's constituents justified that kind of legislation, his (Mr. Ellis's) constituents did not. The Sherman law—poor though it was—was the only obstacle which stood between bimetallism and monometallism.

Mr. McKaig (Dem., Md.,) spoke against the free coinage of silver. No nation, even as great a nation as this was, could be independent of the world.

Mr. Cooper (Dem., Texas,) admitted that the country was very impatient, but he believed that the medicine sought to be administered by the Wilson bill, instead of curing the patient, would assist the disease.

Mr. De Forest (Dem., Conn.,) said that the necessity for repeal is so clearly written on the face of public distress, the demand for it is so distinctly heard in the voice of general calamity, that it would seem that no partisan rancor, no individual hobby, no speculative theory, no merely selfish personal scheme or sectional interest would dare to obstruct it by the slightest obstacle or the least delay. The cry for this relief came up not so much from the rich and powerful, not so much from the brokers and the bankers and the capitalists, as from the humble poor, from the worthy and industrious masses. In response to this appeal the President had convened this special session of Congress for this special purpose. All the vast business interests of the Union, tottering on the verge of destruction, believing that from Congress, and by this means alone, they could be rescued, were imploringly holding out their hands for succor. Why should it not be granted immediately, unconditionally, without hesitation, and without debate?

Mr. Arnold (Dem., Mo.,) denied that there was any condition in the country to justify the demonetization of silver, which would follow the repeal of the Sherman law. There was no demand for demonetization of silver. The farmers and workmen of this country had no reason to envy the condition of the farmers and workmen of the nations which had discarded silver.

Mr. Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) though deprecating the necessity of speaking to empty benches, spoke in favor of the free coinage of silver. Reading from a newspaper article, which said that the President had said he would not make appointments to office until the silver question was disposed of, he declared that his opinion was that the article was entirely untrue. The proposition was too base and too contemptible.

Conference on Hawaiian Matters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Hon. James H. Blount of Georgia, Minister and Special Commissioner to Hawaii, arrived in Washington at noon to-day and took up his quarters at the Shoreham. After a brief rest he went to the State Department and had a long conference with Secretary Gresham.

Secretary Gresham sent for Mr. Blount's reports on the Hawaiian situation, and the two considered them at length. When the conference was over, Secretary Gresham declined to make any statement whatever or to give even an idea of the result of his talk with the Minister. Mr. Blount was quite as reticent, and referred all who inquired to Secretary Gresham.

Mr. Ellis Mills of the State Department, who accompanied Mr. Blount to Honolulu in a confidential capacity, left the Minister at Chicago to see the World's Fair. Rumor accused him of being engaged to Miss Ah Fong, the daughter of a very wealthy Chinese merchant in Honolulu. Mr. Mills has written to friends in Washington denying this report.

CHICAGO'S MAYOR TO WED.

His Future Bride, Miss Annie Howard, Is Wealthy and Popular.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Miss Annie Howard of New-Orleans will become the bride of Carter H. Harrison, Chicago's Mayor. In his lifetime her father, "Charley" Howard, was a heavy stockholder in the Louisiana Lottery. When he died in New-York, a few years ago, he left a fortune of about $20,000,000. Miss Howard received a fifth, but she has given $1,000,000 to charity.

It was she who gave to New-Orleans the fine public library situated on Lee Circle. She is said to be as popular as she is handsome.

Miss Howard came to Chicago when the fair first opened, and Carter Harrison, Jr., secured for her a residence at 3,635 Ellis Avenue. The meeting with the Harrisons came about through Miss Howard's acquaintance with Mrs. Harrison, Jr., a friend of her girlhood days.

Coach Parade in the Mountains.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 22.—Bethlehem's annual coach parade which took place to-day was by far the largest and best display that has been seen here. There were over thirty decorated coaches and carriages in line, some of which came from distant places, including North Conway, the Pemigewasset Valley, Profile House, Sugar Hill, and Jefferson.

The coaches making the finest display were the Maplewood, Sinclair, Turners, Highland, Uplands, and Alpine of Bethlehem; the Waumbeck of Jefferson, the Twin Mountain House, Fabyan's, and Mount Pleasant and Crawford Houses. The Intervale of North Conway, the Alpine of North Woodstock, and the Profile coaches were particularly noticeable. The finest team was that of the Intervale House, made up of four spans of bright bays.

There is a tremendous crowd in town.

Active Work by the Trolley in Flatbush.

FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 22.—Leo Karlsueher of 77 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, fell from a trolley pole on Flatbush Avenue to-day, breaking his ribs and sustaining internal injuries. He was removed to the Seney Hospital.

Charles King of Adams Street, Brooklyn, who was working with the injured man, became frightened when he saw him fall, and, grasping a live wire, was severely burned, but not otherwise injured.

John Brazzell, a Flatbush farmer, had his wagon wrecked and, with his hired man, John Welsh, was severely bruised in a collision with a Flatbush Avenue trolley car at Sterling Place, on the Prospect Park Plaza, to-day. Welsh was injured internally. He will institute a suit for damages against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

"HUNYADI" WATERS.

Paragraphs have recently appeared in some Newspapers here stating that a New York firm of mineral water dealers are the lessees in America of the Hunyadi Waters of Buda Pest, and respectively sole agents in the United States for the famous Hunyadi Springs of Hungary.

These statements are *absolutely* false, and the intention with which they are made is obvious.

Before any Hunyadi Water was practically known in the United States, The Apollinaris Company, Limited, of London, widely and successfully introduced the Hunyadi Janos Water, the Proprietor in Buda Pest of the Springs having entrusted to them, for a term of years still unexpired, the sole sale of this water in England and in all transmarine places. Hunyadi Janos Water having become very popular, quite a number of other Waters are now offered for sale, under names, of which the word Hunyadi forms part, and in bottles, and with labels, closely resembling in appearance and color those long used for Hunyadi Janos Water.

The word "Hunyadi" having become a generic name for Hungarian Bitter Waters, good, bad or indifferent, The Apollinaris Company affixed to the bottles of Hunyadi Janos, the Hungarian Bitter Water of which they have still the sole sale, a small Yellow Label with their Red Diamond, the object of this Trade Mark being *only* to indicate to the Public that the bottle so labelled is sold by The Apollinaris Company, Limited.

Consumers, who desire to secure the Hungarian Bitter Water sold by The Apollinaris Company, are requested to see that the bottle bears the Red Diamond and they are cautioned against such absolutely false statements as those contradicted herein.

CHARLES GRAEF & CO.,
32, Beaver Street, New York,
Sole Agents in the United States and Canada of The Apollinaris Company, Limited, London.

GEORGE DIXON'S WATERLOO

"BILLY" PLIMMER DEFEATED THE COLORED CHAMPION.

The English Lad Outpointed Dixon by Long Odds in the Four-Round Contest in Madison Square Garden—A Big Crowd in Attendance and the Decision Against Dixon Was Received with an Outburst of Enthusiasm—Clever All-Round Fighting by the Briton.

George Dixon, the colored youth from Boston who has conquered all the fistic talent of America, England, and Australia, and who has been regarded as the Napoleon of the prize ring for the past half dozen years, met his Waterloo last night in Madison Square Garden. He was beaten in a four-round contest by a youth smaller, shorter in reach, younger, and lighter by half a dozen pounds than the champion.

The successful fighter is "Billy" Plimmer, a bright-faced chap from Birmingham, England, who has been in this country for the past two years. It was not an accident or a chance blow that won the fight. Dixon was not "knocked out," but he was hammered all over the ring by the English lad, and the referee could not conscientiously decide other than he did.

Long before 7 o'clock a crowd of several thousand gathered in front of the Garden waiting for the doors to open. When the fight began it was estimated that 8,000 persons were present. Among those noticed in the throng were "Bob" Fitzsimmons, "Dan" Creedon, "Snapper" Garrison, Prof. McClellan, Warren Lewis, "Billy" Madden, Fred Taral, Justice Newton, Robert Stoll, Phil Lynch, "Tom" Sullivan, Starter Rowe, Alderman Brown, "Dave" Seltman, "Pat" Cahill, Hermann Oelrichs, Stanford White, Howel Osborne, "Fred" Hallen, "Joe" Hart, Robert Pinkerton, "Phil" Dwyer, "Phil" Dwyer, Jr., "Mike" Padden, Max Hirsch, Daniel O'Reilly, Jr., Walter Murray, Inspector McLaughlin, James Divver, and Dominick McCaffrey.

Col. Cockerill and Col. Jones had boxes, and several parties in which there were some women occupied the boxes on the Madison Square side of the house.

The reserved seats were almost empty, but the crowds on the floor of the building numbered several thousand. They grew tired standing, and just before the bouts began a rush was made for the seats. The ushers were powerless to check the rush and in the twinkling of an eye every seat on both sides of the house was filled, and the crowds on the main floor were able to move about with some degree of comfort.

After five preliminary bouts had been decided, the bright particular stars of the evening made their appearance. Dixon was the first to show, leaning on the arm of his trainer, manager, and adviser, "Jim" O'Rourke. Right in his wake followed a youth with a huge floral horseshoe with the inscription, "Briton's Pride." Plimmer followed a few minutes later. He had no flowers.

As the men faced each other it was noticed that Dixon had the advantage of height and reach, while his opponent looked fit, as the pugilists say, to fight for a man's life. Plimmer stooped, while Dixon stood away up on his toes.

After several feints Dixon led and fell short, and Plimmer landed in the face with his left. Then they clinched, but as soon as they broke away again Plimmer landed on Dixon's face. It was apparent that the colored fighter was angry. He made vicious swings with his right, but Plimmer cleverly avoided them, and in return tantalizingly jabbed the champion in the face. Once Dixon left his left jaw unguarded. Plimmer made a vicious right hand swing, but missed the mark by about an inch. As the round ended there was great cheering for Plimmer.

It was plainly evident that the race prejudice was very strong. Plimmer is a foreigner, but nine-tenths of those present wanted to see him win.

As soon as the men faced each other for the second round, Dixon made a rush at his opponent, forcing the fighting. Plimmer's left hand hit the darky in the stomach and then in the face. They came together, and in the break-away Dixon tried to upper-cut his man, but failed.

Plimmer from the start showed rare cleverness, skillfully avoiding all the champion's favorite and most effective blows. At the end of the round, as Dixon went to his corner, it was evident that his manager was fearful. He whispered words of encouragement to his charge, and, as he started to begin the third round, patted him on the back affectionately.

Dixon again cut out the pace in the third round. He hit Plimmer one hard blow on the head, but in return got a stiff left-hander on the mouth. They were both tired, but Plimmer appeared to be the stronger.

As they faced each other for the last round Dixon was very angry. His face was the color of lead and he grinned sarcastically at the spry Briton. Dixon's lead fell short, and Plimmer got in a hit on the jaw with his right hand. Dixon, to save himself, clinched. He was very wild and was evidently annoyed at his repeated failures to land. Plimmer, on the contrary, was as cool as a man could possibly be under the circumstances.

Dixon then resorted to close fighting, but in this he found that Plimmer knew a thing or two. The Englishman's arms shot out like piston rods, and the gloves left a mark wherever they struck. Again Dixon tried long range, but with poor results. Plimmer allowed him to lead, but told heavily with hard counters.

Toward the end of the round Plimmer hit Dixon a stiff right-hander and followed it up with a jab with the left. They clinched and broke away quickly. Just as the round ended Plimmer sent his right into the colored youth's face.

It was some minutes before Master of Ceremonies Burns could give his decision. Cries of "Plimmer!" "Plimmer!" was all that could be heard. Finally when order was restored and the decision was announced a shout went up that Plimmer will remember as long as he lives. The English boy went over to Dixon's corner and shook the conquered gladiator by the hand. This was the signal for another outburst.

Everybody who saw the fight admitted that it was a very clever exhibition. Dixon fought for all he was worth. There was no hippodroming. Plimmer won on his merits.

The conqueror of the champion is a native of Birmingham, England, but at present resides in Newark. He came here about two years ago with Arthur and Alfred Robb, the English bicycle riders who took part in the six-day race in Madison Square Garden. Since his arrival here he has been successful in all his encounters, winning the bantamweight championship of the world by defeating "Spider" Kelly.

The opening bout between "Gus" Metzler and "Tony" Moran, both 120-pound men, resulted in favor of Moran.

Charley Barnett, the pride of Chinatown, and "Sam" Bolen, a chocolate-colored youth from Thompson Street, fought four rounds at 125 pounds. Of course, Barnett was the favorite. The Fourth and Sixth Wards were well represented, and as Barnett made his appearance on the stage he was greeted with wild war-whoops. At first the colored chap appeared to be the stiffer puncher, but when the bout ended the Pell Street fighter seemed to have a trifle the better of the encounter. The referee, "Steve" O'Donnell, the Australian pugilist, however, decided the contest a draw, a decision that met with universal disapproval.

"Who told you you could referee?" "Fire him at once." "You're the bummest referee I ever saw." "Say, O'Donnell, you're a daisy." "Oh, if we only had him in Chinatown!"

The bout for four rounds between Mr. "Chuck" Connors, the hero of "A Romance of Pell Street," and "Billy" Welch, two 130-pound men, was very amusing. Conners finally rushed by his corner, got what the spectators thought a hatchet, and commenced pounding Welch over the head.

"Stop this!" said Capt. Connor to the referee, and the bout was ended.

Welch appeared to be insensible and he reeled all over the stage. A roundsman who saw this ran after Connors, who threw the hatchet at the officer. It was made of pasteboard and painted red and steel color. The spectators laughed, and the officious roundsman was guyed unmercifully.

"Con" Riordan of San Francisco, formerly the sparring partner of Peter Jackson, knocked out "Con" Coughlin, the weight thrower of the old Manhattan Athletic Club, in 65 seconds.

"Joe" Walcott, the champion lightweight of New-England, a colored fighter, beat "Jack" Hall, said to be the lightweight champion of Australia, in short order. Hall proved to be a "busted phenomenon," as they say in sporting circles. The colored boy sent his right home, ending the fight in 25 seconds. Hall, when he recovered his senses, asked, "How did this happen?"

"'Ow did it 'appen?" was the answer of his handler, "Paddy" Gorman, "why 'e simply houted you. You've got second money, my boy."

Reducing Wages of Railroad Men.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 22.—President J. S. Clarke of the Mobile and Ohio Road, issued a circular to-day notifying employes that a reduction will be made in the compensation of every officer and employe of the company whose compensation exceeds $50 a month. Reductions will run from 7½ to 20 per cent., and will take effect on Sept. 1.

ARMY AND NAVY.

ORDERS REVOKED.—So much of orders as details First Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien, Fifth Infantry, as recorder of the board of officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for examination of enlisted men for promotion, is revoked, and First Lieut. Frederick G. Hodgson, Sixth Cavalry, is detailed as recorder. So much of orders as directs the transfer of Capt. Daniel C. Pearson, Second Cavalry, from Troop M to Troop E of that regiment is so amended as to direct that his transfer take effect from Aug. 14, vice Capt. John B. Eaton, Second Cavalry, deceased.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—Col. J. F. Wade, twenty days extension. Capt. Paul Shillock, Medical Department, one month from Sept. 1, with permission to apply for fifteen days' extension. Capt. Charles Bird, Quartermaster's Department, fifteen days' sick leave. Second Lieut. G. C. Barnhardt, Sixth Cavalry, one month, with permission to apply for fifteen days' extension. Second Lieut. W. D. Davis, Seventeenth Infantry, twenty-one days. Second Lieut. J. H. Alexander, Ninth Cavalry, twenty-three days.

CAPT. WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, Corps of Engineers, in addition to present duties, will report at Chicago for assignment to duty as engineer officer of the Department of the Missouri, to relieve First Lieut. Cassius E. Gillette, Corps of Engineers, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to California Débris Commission for duty.

TRANSFERS.—The following transfers in the Seventh Infantry are ordered: First Lieut. John L. Barbour, from Company G to Company K; First Lieut. George W. McIver, from Company K to Company G.

COMMANDER FRANK WILDES has been ordered as equipment officer, Norfolk Navy Yard, Oct. 2, relieving Commander E. P. Leary, placed on waiting orders.

SURGEON G. F. WINSLOW is detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Philadelphia at Honolulu, and as Fleet Surgeon of the Pacific squadron.

FIRST LIEUT. GEORGE F. COOKE, Fifteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty in the Bureau of American Republics and will join his regiment.

LIEUT. J. J. HUNKER, ordered to the Minnesota, receiving ship, New-York City.

HELP IS WANTED

by the women who are ailing and suffering, or weak and exhausted. And, to every such woman, help is *guaranteed* by Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For young girls just entering womanhood; women at the critical "change of life"; women approaching confinement; nursing mothers; and every woman who is "run-down" or overworked, it is a medicine that builds up, strengthens, and regulates, no matter what the condition of the system.

It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and bracing nervine, and the only *guaranteed* remedy for "female complaints" and weaknesses. In bearing-down sensations, periodical pains, ulceration, inflammation, and every kindred ailment, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

A NEW REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
SCHERING'S PIPERAZIN WATER
A specific and radical cure, recommended by distinguished European and American medical authorities for Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Urinary Calculus, and diseases due to uric acid diathesis.
For Sale by all Pharmacists.
LEHN & FINK, SOLE AGENTS FOR AMERICA, N. Y.

NEW-YORK COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—*Van Brunt, P. J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11. *Class IV.*—1—Van Gelder vs. Vogel. 2—Swann vs. Mayer. *Class VII.*—3—Campbell vs. Bullock. 4—New Howe Machine Company vs. Golder. *Class VIII.*—5—Burns vs. Fischer. 6—Goetzel vs. Darpler. 7—Matter of United Book and Stationery Company. 8—Shafer vs. Gutman. 9—New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Trotter. 10—Matter of Worthington Company. 11—Greenwald vs. Kapff. 12—Lusk vs. Stewart. 13—Curtis vs. Cary. 14—De Welf vs. Seale. 15—Kelly vs. Wehmann. 16—Bedell vs. North Side Publishing Company. 17—Astor Place Bank vs. Dodge. 18—Mutual Bank vs. Clark. 19—Austen vs. Hawe.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—*Giegerich, J.*—Opens at 11:30. 2—Nigro vs. Nigro.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—*Freedman, J.*—Opens at 12. Motions should be made returnable at 12.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—No day calendar. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk at 10:30: Maria Ensmenger, Solomon Levy, Christian Niebling, Charles Keinzle, Philip J. Schweinfurth, Peter Nee.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—*McGown, J.*—*Held in Room 11 City Hall.*—Opens at 10. Motions must be made returnable at 10.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

REFEREES AND RECEIVER.

Referees Named Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—*Van Brunt, P. J.*—Linspat Decorating Company vs. Bristol—Charles W. Dayton.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Freedman, J.*—Astor vs. Meyer—James R. Cuming.

Receiver Appointed Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—*Van Brunt, P. J.*—John M. Robinson vs. Caroline Nussbaum—James L. McNeirny.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

For *New-England*, warmer, southerly winds and fair weather.

For *EASTERN NEW-YORK, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey*, the *District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware*, and *Virginia*, warmer, southeasterly winds, and fair weather.

For *North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia*, and *Eastern Florida*, easterly winds, fair weather in the interior, light local rains on the coast.

For *Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana*, and *Eastern Texas*, southerly winds and fair weather, followed in Eastern Texas and Louisiana by cooler northwesterly winds, with light local rains Wednesday night.

For *Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas*, and *Colorado*, westerly winds and fair weather.

For *Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota*, and *Montana*, northwesterly winds and fair weather.

For *Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin*, and *Upper Michigan*, local thunderstorms with rain, followed by cooler northwesterly winds and fair weather.

For *Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio*, and *Lower Michigan*, southerly winds, slightly warmer, fair weather, except local thunderstorms in Lower Michigan.

For *West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania*, and *Western New-York*, southeasterly winds, warmer, fair.

RIVERS.—The rivers will change slightly.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.—The barometer is highest on the New-England coast and high in Oregon; it is lowest in Manitoba and low on the Gulf coast.

The temperature has risen decidedly in the Rocky Mountain plateau and the upper lake region; it has fallen in the extreme Northwest and at Canadian stations.

Fair weather prevails in the Atlantic and Gulf States and the lake regions. Numerous local rains and thunderstorms are reported from the Northwest.

The Mississippi has risen about 2 feet at St. Louis.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	71°	60°	3:30 P. M.	84°	83°
6 A. M.	67°	62°	6 P. M.	81°	78°
9 A. M.	78°	65°	9 P. M.	77°	69°
12 M.	79°	73°	12 P. M.	75°	65°

Average temperature yesterday.......69⅜°
Average for same date last year.......76½°
Average for same date last fifteen years.......74°

Britannia Wins Again.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The regatta of the Royal Torbay Yacht Club was continued to-day off Torquay on the Devon coast. The course of forty-four miles was covered in four rounds. The Navahoe, being under repair, did not start.

The Britannia and Satanita crossed the line even at 11 o'clock in a strong westerly breeze. The Calluna followed at a distance of three lengths. The Satanita gained 65 seconds over the Britannia in the first reach of three miles. She then broke her tiller and, turning quickly, abandoned the race. The Britannia kept the lead to the finish.

The time of finishing was:

	H.	M.	S.
Britannia	3	39	28
Calluna	3	44	30

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS DESTROY roaches, bedbugs, ants, rats, mice, fleas, lice, cockroaches, waterbugs; infallible remedies; sixty years; not poisonous; not dangerous using; kills in single night. Stores refusing order, direct 40 Clinton Place.

OPENING THE BIG TOURNEY

A GREAT GATHERING OF TENNIS PLAYERS AT NEWPORT.

Many Entries and Some One-Sided Games in the Preliminary Rounds—Nearly All the Best Players Scheduled in the Second Half—Q. A. Shaw, the Old-Time Player, Falls a Victim to F. H. Hovey Though Much Had Been Predicted of Him—Pretty Side-Line Play.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—The great all-comers tennis tournament began here this morning. Owing to the severe rain yesterday the grounds were in poor condition, but early this morning the courts were rolled and re-marked and otherwise prepared for the matches of the day. These necessary preparations delayed the opening somewhat so that it was after 11 before the players were set to work.

The change in the drawings will probably detract somewhat from the interest in the tournament, as most of the best players are in the second half. The most important match of the day was between F. H. Hovey and Q. A. Shaw, which was played directly in front of the grand stand. Shaw is an old-timer, having played long before any of the present cracks began to attract attention. Shaw was the winner of the all-comers in 1889, and was said to be in great form for the tournament this year.

Hovey won the all-comers last year, and only yielded to O. S. Campbell in the challenge round. He is a strong favorite for first place this year.

If Shaw is the coming player, he failed to show it in his match with Hovey to-day. The first set was a walk-over for Hovey, Shaw losing point after point on drives into the net. Except for an occasional brilliant stroke, Shaw was away off throughout the play. He lobbed short and drove the balls wide of the side lines. Both players were somewhat wild on the second set, but Shaw was clearly improving. At one point he had the lead by 3 games to 2. Hovey then rallied to the extent of 2 games, but Shaw tied the score at 4 games all.

The latter's side-line placing was too much for Hovey, and the crowd applauded to see the Harvard man's vain endeavors to return the ball.

The next game was a tussle, deuce being called several times. Shaw finally pulled out the game. Another game and the set would be his. Shaw was within a point of it three times with the score 40 love, in his favor. The World's Fair champion showed his coolness at this critical point, and by brilliant work brought the score to deuce and finally took the game.

The next game went also to Hovey, Shaw appearing to lose heart at his failure to win the set. Before Shaw recovered Hovey had added the following game, which gave him the second set, 7—5.

After a brief rest the players resumed work with still a chance for Shaw, in spite of the two sets credited to Hovey. Shaw's improved form in the second set showed what he could do, and his backers hoped he would yet pull out. Such was not to be, however, though the result was in doubt to the very end. Shaw got in some very clever side-line drives, but Hovey was too strong at the net and smashed out point after point until the score stood 5—2, with Hovey in the lead. The game finish by Shaw caused momentary excitement, Shaw pulling out the next three games by magnificent all-around work. The spurt was short-lived, Hovey running the set out at 7—5.

The final score of the match was 6—0, 7—5, 7—5.

Hovey and Shaw gave place to E. L. Hall and John Howland. Hall is not in his old-time form, but he found no difficulty in winning from Howland. The first and third sets were close, but Hall took them all, 6—4, 6—1, 6—4.

W. A. Larned was drawn to play J. C. Davidson, but the match was not of great importance, as Larned won in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4. The Cornell man will meet Malcolm Chace to-morrow morning, and the result may have an important bearing on the final outcome of the tournament, as both are considered well worthy to succeed the present champion. The other leaders have all drawn players of little reputation, so that Chace and Larned will attract the crowd.

The match between Foote, the Yale champion, and Hovey will be good, but Hovey ought to win hands down. The defaulting of W. P. Knapp, owing to the illness of his mother, removes one of the strongest candidates for first place. It is a great disappointment to all, as Knapp is always sure to put up a strong game. This gives Hovey an easy time until well along in the week.

The summaries:

Preliminary Round.—Willing defeated P. Hovey by default; E. Colly beat A. W. Cobb, 6—1, 6—4, 6—1; O. M. Bostwick beat E. A. Wilkie, 6—1, 6—0, 6—0; J. B. Reed beat P. Frazer, Jr., 6—1, 6—4, 6—3; J. F. Talmage, Jr., beat H. Bruen, 6—2, 6—1, 6—0; Duncan Candler beat E. C. Rushmore, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2; T. N. Ward beat Alfred Codman, 6—0, 6—1, 6—0; F. L. Donohue beat E. A. Thompson by default; William Ames, Jr., beat G. P. Dodge by default; W. A. Larned beat J. C. Davidson, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4; G. P. Herrick beat A. B. Emmons, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4; A. W. Post beat R. T. Wright, 6—3, 6—3, 12—10; H. A. Colby beat Farnam by default; M. Bruce beat G. C. Hetzel, 1—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3; C. M. Bunting beat K. S. Greene, 4—6, 5—7, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3.

First Round.—M. K. Wright beat F. M. Pile, 6—0, 6—0, 6—0; W. G. Parker beat J. A. Fowler, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4; F. H. Hovey beat Q. A. Shaw, Jr., 6—0, 7—5, 7—5; A. E. Foote beat R. S. Russell, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1; G. T. Wrenn beat S. D. Reed by default; E. L. Hall beat John Howland, 6—4, 6—1, 6—4; Gordon T. Willis beat S. R. McCormick by default; Charles Tete, Jr., beat H. Clews, Jr., 6—3, 6—4, 6—2; Richard Stevens beat H. F. McCormick, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5; S. T. Chase beat G. C. Hinckley by default; H. D. Cleveland beat M. A. Agelasto by default; C. E. Sands beat J. S. Clark, 6—4, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3; T. Whitall beat G. T. Rue, 6—4, 7—5, 6—2; A. P. Simmons beat I. L. Smith, 11—9, 7—5, 6—4; D. Miller beat S. G. Thompson, 6—0, 6—4, 6—2; C. Hobart beat N. H. Lord, 6—0, 5—0, 5—2; E. Hewitt beat W. B. Knapp by default; H. H. Pigott beat J. Bertram by default; R. C. Thomas beat S. V. R. Thayer, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4; J. S. Morris beat H. M. Billings by default; C. R. Budlong beat C. S. Bryan, 7—5, 6—2, 6—2; V. G. Hall beat H. B. Barton, 6—0, 6—2, 6—2; M. W. Reese beat E. D. Hewins, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1; E. Colby beat W. H. A. Willing, 6—2, 6—1, 7—5; Duncan Candler beat J. F. Talmage, Jr., 3—6, 6—4, 6—0, 6—3.

Chat of the Tennis Players.

—F. Heitcamp has been doing some good work on the tennis courts since his return from Cornell. He is a member of the Altiora Club, and has upheld that club's colors for the past two years at the inter-club championship meetings. Heitcamp plays a very swift game, and, although some of his strokes are weak, they are the result of indicision rather than carelessness. His back hands are fine. At the Jersey City tournament he came very near winning first place in the doubles with H. F. Rollins, also of the Altiora Club. In the first round they defeated the strong Kings County team, E. M. Payne and H. McGowan, after a sharp tussle, 12—10, 7—5. They then won from the Ferris brothers of Jersey City, which brought them into the final round against John Hobart and S. S. Smith of the New-York Tennis Club, who proved too strong for them. It took five sets, however, to decide the match, with a score of 6—2, 4—6, 4—6, 6—5, 6—2.

—H. B. Noesen has acquired quite a reputation as a tennis crack at the Delaware Water Gap, where he has been spending the Summer. Among those who knew him here he was never looked upon as a player of more than ordinary merit, although he had several good strokes, and his success there has therefore been somewhat of a surprise. He always had a very modest opinion of his ability and never thought of putting himself in the same class with the local cracks, but continued success over all comers demonstrates that he is a player of the first magnitude, as those who handle a racquet at the Gap are no novices in the sport. A stroke in particular which was very effective was one in which he seems to lift the ball with one side of his body, driving it close to the tape. He uses good judgment in placing, but has very little idea of most of the well-known tactics.

—The well-known Brooklyn tennis player, Miss Moore, has been spending the Summer at Ridgewood, N. J., where she has passed a large part of her time in practicing on the grounds of the Hohokus Valley Club, of which she is a member. She has also competed in several of the tournaments there with good results. At Nyack she played in the mixed-double event with R. H. Palmer, a member of the Hohokus Valley Club, and, although not successful, put up a very strong game, volleying, driving, and smashing with an accuracy indicative of coming powers. One of her great points is the rapidity with which she gets over the court, and this fact accounts for much of her success.

—An Eastern tennis expert, who has traveled much in the West and seen all the well-known Pacific coast players, is of the opinion that they rank very favorably with those at the East, and while he admits that the cracks here outclass those in the West, he thinks that the latter have made better progress, considering the short time tennis has been known among them, than we have. Notwithstanding the fact that the pace of tennis is faster this year than ever before, he seems to think that Taylor, De Long, Stetson, and Wilberforce, all of the California Club, will give Eastern players a sharp tussle. The chief fault of Westerners, he says, is lack of endurance and headwork.

—Ray D. Thurber has returned to the city after a short vacation at Lake George. He thoroughly enjoyed his outing on the water and is now trying to coax back some of his old-time skill before meeting W. N. Fraser for the championship of the Kings County Club. Fraser, however, is entered in the Newport tourney, so that the match will not come off for some time yet. When it does take place it will probably put Thurber at the top unless his Newport experience gives to Fraser championship qualities. There is some probability of the Kings County Club holding another tournament in September, but the Committee on Grounds, the only body that has authority in the matter, has not yet settled upon a date.

—The victory of Pratt and Gardner over Bixby and Horton was a great surprise in the Senter House tournament at Centre Harbor, N. H. The score was 6—3, 6—4. J. B. Read won, for the first prize in singles, a silver chafing dish; C. S. Waterhouse, for the second prize, a pair of opera glasses, and Pratt and Gardner two silver champagne coolers.

—The Staten Island Athletic Club announces a single tennis tournament in its programme for its seventh annual Labor Day celebration. The trial matches begin Saturday, Sept. 2, at 2:30 P. M., and the finals are to be played on Monday at 10:30 A. M. The first prize is a gold medal, the second a silver medal, and the third a bronze one.

—In the final of the Lebanon tournament, held at Lebanon, N. H., last week, Spring beat Bridgman, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5.

Winners at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Miss Richmond, 110 pounds, (Fitzsimmons,) 3 to 1, won; Token, 110, (Irving,) 4 to 5, second; Pocahontas, 95, (H. Taylor,) 8 to 1, third. Sappho, Postmaid, Dispatch, and Columbia also ran. Time—0:58½.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Nick, 102 pounds, (Ballard,) 9 to 5, won; Sandowne, 92, (H. Taylor,) 8 to 5, second; Dutch Oven, 101, (Thorpe,) 10 to 1, third. Glenmar, Halcyon, Wampezo, Fannie Beverly, and El Reno also ran. Time—1:10.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Rey del Mar, 115 pounds, (Thorpe,) 7 to 1, won; Kirsch, 99, (Clay,) 9 to 5, second; Contribution, 109, (Morris,) 8 to 5, third. Tar and Tartar, Plenty, and Happy Maid also ran. Time—1:17.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Marie K., 88 pounds, (R. Knight,) 15 to 1, won; Galindo, 112, (Morris,) 8 to 5, second; Henry Young, 101, (Thorpe,) 5 to 2, third. Logan, Saragossa, and Coquette also ran. Time—1:46½.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Fredericks, 104 pounds, (Ballard,) 5 to 1, won; Ed Kearney, 108, (Irving,) 3 to 5, second; Hampton, 112, (Thorpe,) 5 to 2, third. Florence Dickey, Red Cross, and Miss Marie also ran. Time—0:59¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase. One mile and a quarter. St. John, 132 pounds, (Pines,) 3 to 5, won; Gray Fox, 132, (Bishop,) 2 to 1, second; Lijero, 142, (Lynch,) 8 to 1, third. Sherwood also ran. Time—2:23¼.

THE ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Major Joe and Captain Brown, 112 pounds each; Polydora, Little Fred, Yellow Rose, and Tulla Blackburn, 107 each; Nick, 105; Fan King and Melanie, 102 each; Tigress and Sandowne, 100 each; Ocean H., 95; Panitzen, 85.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. St. Anthony and Ray S., 112 pounds each; Equity, 109; Tar and Tartar, 101; Hymn, 71; Vision, 68.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Rey El Santa Anita, 115 pounds; Our Pet, 112; Major General, Foxhound, Buckwa, and Pansy colt, 108 each; Lady Rose, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Santa Anna, 114 pounds; Lowlander, 112; Rival and Fairy, 105 each; Illume, 101; Saragossa, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Jugurtha, 133 pounds; Japonica II., 128; Gettysburg, 127; Pat Woodcock, Lettoon, and Van Wart, 124 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase. Full course. Mars, 167 pounds; Athol, 160; Lalita, 155; The Bat and Folly, 150 each.

THE "TALENT" IN POOR FORM.

They Could Only Pick Two Winners at the Clifton Races.

That portion of the crowd that backs nothing but favorites had a hard time picking winners at Clifton yesterday. In the opening race, they would have nothing but Foxford, who finished second. In this race Cheddar crossed his legs while rounding the first turn, and fell, throwing Nacey, his jockey. Nacey was injured internally.

The last race of the day furnished a big surprise, for the winner turned up in Flatlands, who had been backed from 40 to 1 to 5 to 1 a few days ago, and was then left at the post. He was well played again yesterday, and from 25 to 1 at the opening his price went down to 6 to 1. He won handily by a length from G. W. Cook, while the favorite, Mohican, finished third.

Details of the racing and betting:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:23½.

Malena, 97 pounds, (Griffin,) won by a neck; Foxford, 99½, (N. Hill,) second by two lengths; Doncaster, 95, (Donohue,) third. Adjourn, 102½; Miss Aggie, 89, and Plaintiff, 102, also ran and finished in the order named. Cheddar, 92, fell.

Betting.—Against Malena, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; Foxford, 6 to 5, 1 to 2, and out; Doncaster, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; Adjourn, 5 to 1; Miss Aggie, 15 to 1; Plaintiff, 20 to 1; Cheddar, 40 to 1.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:57.

Lento, 103 pounds, (Griffin,) won by two lengths; Kanawha gelding, 87, (Donohue,) second by half a length; Sprite, 100, (N. Hill,) third. Quartz, 91; Elberon, 110½; Fannie Hill filly, 92; Williston, 103; Chamunka, 98; Hands Up, 97; Miranda filly, 95; Le Faro, 78; Jim Corbett, 99, and Starter McCann, 91, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Lento, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5; Kanawha gelding, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1; Sprite, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5; Quartz, 6 to 1; Elberon, 3 to 1; Fanny Hill filly, 80 to 1; Williston, 10 to 1; Chamunka, 10 to 1; Hands Up, 10 to 1; Miranda filly, 80 to 1; Le Faro, 40 to 1; Jim Corbett, 100 to 1; Starter McCann, 15 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:04.

Heads or Tails, 107 pounds, (W. Morris,) won by a length; Nellie B., 102, (N. Hill,) second by a head; Billy S., 107, (Clerico,) third. Bryan, 107; Control, 104; Skadi, 102; Bob V., 104; Monteith, 112; The Pearl, 103; Harry Hinkson, 111; Hopeful, 106½, and Larkin, 104, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Heads or Tails, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1; Nellie B., 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; Billy S., 6 to 5, 1 to 2, and out; Bryan, 6 to 1; Control, 10 to 1; Skadi, 5 to 1; Bob V., 8 to 1; Monteith, 10 to 1; The Pearl, 50 to 1; Harry Hinkson, 50 to 1; Hopeful, 60 to 1; Larkin, 30 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16½.

Eclipse, 116 pounds, (McCauley,) won by a length; Luray, 107, (E. Tribe,) second by a length; Josephine, 100, (N. Hill,) third. Fleurette, 108, and Tom Karl, 109, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—Against Eclipse, 3 to 5 and out; Luray, 4 to 1 and 7 to 10; Josephine, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1; Fleurette, 5 to 1; Tom Karl, 20 to 1.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Time—1:30.

Bess Macduff, 89 pounds, (Brooks,) won by half a length; Laurel, 95½, (E. Tribe,) second by a length; Airplant, 106, (McDermott,) third. King Crab, 102½; Billy Gwin, 97; Nockbarren, 92; Double Cross, 94, and False Aherns, 85, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Bess Macduff, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4; Laurel 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1; Airplant, 5 to 2, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3; King Crab, 10 to 1; Billy Gwin, 25 to 1; Nockbarren, 10 to 1; Double Cross, 3 to 1; False Aherns, 15 to 1.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:24¼.

Flatlands, 105 pounds, (C. Yetter,) won by half a length; G. W. Cook, 102, (Griffin,) second by half a length; Mohican, 102, (Brooks,) third. J. McLaughlin, 106½; Carmelite, 102½; Thiers L., 105; Van Dyke, 102; Blackthorn, 108½, and Kern, 107, also ran and finished in the order named. Snowball was left at the post.

Betting.—Against Flatlands 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1; G. W. Cook, 5 to 1, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5; Mohican, 4 to 5, 1 to 3, and 1 to 6; J. McLaughlin, 10 to 1; Carmelite, 10 to 1; Thiers L., 5 to 1; Van Dyke, 50 to 1; Blackthorn, 50 to 1; Kern, 100 to 1; Snowball, 40 to 1.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Hardy Fox, 110 pounds; Romance, Jay Qu El, and Express, 104 each; Roonette, 102; Bon Voyage and Virginia II., 101 each; Bob Sutherland, 98; Zingara, 93; Bryan and Tommy Dixon, 91 each; Nellie B., 86.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Captain Sinclair and Robin Hood, 113 pounds each; Starling and Salvia, 108 each; Eliza Ann and False, 106 each; Hypatia and Carrie H., 104 each; Briar gelding, 102; Romeo, 101; Florinda, 98.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Darkness, Wallace, and Rear Guard, 104 pounds each; Wheeler, 98; Lou Rhett, 97; Vocalize and Carnalite, 96 each; Industry and Onyx, 95 each. Mary S., 93.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Gray Earle, 110 pounds; Oxford, 107; Krikina, 105; I. O. U., Berwyn, and Noonday, 104 each; Honest Tom, 101; Mamie B. B., 99; Lebanon, 98; Tartarian, 97; Tom Karl, 95; Our Maggie, 92.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and five eighths. Experience, 106 pounds; Lucky Clover, 101; Larghetto, 98; Blizzard, 94; King Leo, 92; Dickerson and Brooklyn, 90 each; Control, 87.

SIXTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Comprador, Willie McAuliffe, Oaklawn, Tobasco, Graham, and Unicorn, 105 pounds each; Little John, Hopeful, Henlopen gelding, Upstart, and Lawrence, 102 each; Mamie Kelly, Water Witch, Queen of Hearts, and Glide, 100 each.

Results at Monmouth.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Grace Brown, 102 pounds, (Midgely,) 6 to 5, won; Espanita, 104, (A. Clayton,) 7 to 5, second; Shelley Tuttle, 106, (Lambley,) 5 to 1, third. Pisa colt also ran. Time—1:28.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Discount, 110 pounds, (Midgely,) 1 to 10, won; Baroness, 107, (Lambley,) 10 to 1, second; Alesia, 107, (A. Clayton,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:02¼.

THIRD RACE.—The Monmouth Handicap. One mile and a half. Gloaming, 100 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 7 to 1, won; The Pepper, 114, (Midgely,) 12 to 5, second; Picknicker, 106, (Pickering,) 15 to 1, third. Kilkenny, Mars, The Ironmaster, and Marigold also ran. Time—2:33.

FOURTH RACE.—The Barnegat Stakes. One mile and an eighth. Kinglet, 107 pounds, (Sims,) 4 to 5, won; Wormser, 97, (A. Clayton,) 12 to 1, second; Nellie Peyton, gelding, 97, (Benjamin,) 20 to 1, third. Restraint, Treasure, and Sam Weller also ran. Time—1:55¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Kingston, 112 pounds, (Taral,) 1 to 5, won; Tormentor, 112, (Sims,) 4 to 1, second. Time—1:13¼.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Long Beach, 112 pounds, (Sims,) 2 to 1, won; Nomad, 114, (Taral,) 1 to 2, second; Larchmont, 115, (Midgely,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:56¼.

THE ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Dwight, 108 pounds; Micmac Queen, 107; La Misere, 105; Florence, 101; Black Hawk, 100; Miss Fordham, 95; Mattie Chumm, 90.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Peruvian, 112 pounds; Yemen and Lakeview, 109 each; Ambulance, 107; Cactus, 105; Hugh Penny, 102; Afternoon and Sister Mary, 100 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Michael, 114 pounds; Wildwood, 112; Raceland, 111; Julien, 109.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Hyaway, 110 pounds; Melody, 109; Himyara, 107; Terrapin, 106; Setauket, 105; Ixion, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Stonenell, 122 pounds; Correction, 117; Joe Cotton, 115; Peril, 103.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Anna B., 107 pounds; Chief Justice and Best Brand, 105 each; Sam Weller, 98; Commotion (formerly Uproar colt) and Colonel S., 96 each.

ENTRIES FOR FLEETWOOD RACES.

Prospect of Some Lively Trotting Contests at the Old Track.

The programme for the Grand Circuit trotting meeting at Fleetwood is now complete. Last payments on all the stakes have been made. The entries insure racing of a very high order, superior, indeed, to anything that Fleetwood has had for many years past.

One addition has been made to the horses named in the ten-thousand-dollar Charter Oak Stake. J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston bought a nomination, and it was supposed when he omitted to name on Monday, Aug. 14, that he had dropped out; but Mr. Forbes's letter went adrift; and he now names the brown mare Starlight, by Electioneer, dam the old time champion four-year-old, Sallie Benton, by General Benton. A somewhat similar mishap befell the entry sent by George H. Huber, who names his b. s. Aristotle, by Aristos, for the 2:30 class. Aristotle, who is a Fleetwood trained horse, entered the 2:30 list last week at Woodlawn Oval, Saratoga, trotting one heat through the wind on the new half-mile track in 2:26¼.

Relative to the entry of the g. m. Abbie V., (2:16¾,) by Aberdeen, in the 2:16 trot, there has been not a little comment. She was supposed to be dead and buried back in May, but the story was a canard, and the many obituaries of this famous campaigner came to be written for this reason. John Turner, her trainer, received a telegram one day to the effect that Abbie V. had picked up a nail in her work at Belmont and was dead lame. Turner tore up the dispatch, which was afterward picked up by a turf reporter. He arranged the fragments, but that on which the word "lame" was written was missing, and so the story of her death was sent out all over the country. Little or no publicity was given to the denial, and as Abbie V. has been in retirement until the past week or so, this, her first appearance for the season in any entry list, occasioned no little surprise.

The final payments on the free-for-all stake, $5,000, show that only two have withdrawn and the field as it now stands will be Martha Wilkes, by Alcyone; Lord Clinton, by Denning's Allen; Little Albert, by Albert W. Ryland; Ryland T., by Ledger, Jr.; Walter E., by Patchin Mambrino; Geneva, by Leland, and Greenleaf, by Simmons. With one or two exceptions all of these have been performing recently in a style that insures a record-breaking race when they meet next Tuesday at Fleetwood. The withdrawals are John H. Shults's b. h. Regal Wilkes and Monroe Salisbury's Directum, the California horseman relying upon Little Albert, while Directum will trot in the 2:12 class.

The 2:14-class stake ought to be a good race. The only withdrawal is the fast and good-looking gelding Paragon, (2:13½.) The horses now eligible to start are Miss Alice, by Alcantara; Jean Valjean, by Crittenden; Aline, by Almont Boy; Geneva, by Leland; Instant, by Startle; Hulda B., by Guy Wilkes; Mark Sirius, by Sirius; Lissa, by Patchen Wilkes; Mula Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes; Del Mar, by Electioneer; Dandy, by Atlantic; Vic H., by Blackbird, and Keno F., by Mohawk Hambletonian. On recent form, the race looks like a "cinch" for Hulda B.—2:08½ at Buffalo—but it must not be overlooked that the track at Fleetwood, with its peculiar shape, its down grade to the half and the stiff up grade in the third quarter, will make an entirely new game for all the winners on the dead-level track. Miss Albert, by Albert W., the Kentucky mare Rose Turner, and J. H. Shults's fast stallion Pandect, by Pancoast, are the only withdrawals from the 2:20 stake, thus leaving twenty-two eligible to start. There are several of these, however, that will certainly decline the contest. Loughran W. and Uncle Sam are out West. Keokee is not in good shape, Favora, (2:12½,) the fast young stallion belonging to Henry C. Jewett, has his shoes off, Chester, Lon Wilkes, the Parkville mare, and Altogether are doubtful. E. T. H. is named in the Charter Oak Stake; Little Frank, in Gibbs's stable, is under suspicion, and Baby will start in the 2:22 class. This will leave enough to make a rattling good race between Amboy, Island Wilkes, (should he start in this as well as the Charter Oak Stake,) Repetition, Forest Prince, Aristides, Aubine, Nelly McGregor, Alice Wilkes, Jay Hawkes, Miss McGregor, San Pedro, and Gretchen.

Thirteen yearlings survive out of twenty-seven for the mile dash, and most of these are locally owned and trained. Millard Sanders keeps in two of the four Sidneys he named. Parkville Farm has a young Stamboul, F. P. Olcott has Baxter, by Lord Eldon; D. S. Hammond will start Vida Pratt, by Sherman; Gibbs will depend on Jimmy B., winner of the recent yearling match at Fleetwood, and the others are Trixie L. from Goshen, Galcyon, by Charley Wilkes; Jim Aristos, Princess Clara, Lota Russell T., by Albert W., and Sir John by Repetition.

The total number of entries in stakes and purses is 264. All the local trainers have vacated their stalls at the track, and there will be a busy time at the old Morrisania track next Saturday and Sunday, when most of the visiting horses are due.

SLOW TIME AT SPRINGFIELD.

Heavy Footing Proved Too Much for the Grand Circuit Trotters.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 22.—This week brings the Grand Circuit stables to this city, and the patronage at Hampden Park to-day was surprisingly good for the first of the meeting, which generally has a light attendance here. The track is much slower than those where the fliers have been earlier in the Circuit, and the heavy footing proved too much for most of them.

Jesse Hanson, an old timer from Boston, was the selection for the 2:17 trot, but he was unable to get a heat. Fanny Wilcox stepped away with the first and second, reducing her record to 2:15. Then she tired, and Zembia captured the third heat by a rapid finish, placing her record at 2:16½. She also was unable to negotiate the soft track up to her clip, and Caprice came to the front in the next two miles. By laying Fanny Wilcox up in both of these she was able to pull off the race in slow time, as the other mares were more exhausted than she had been.

Director's Flower was a 2 to 1 favorite over the rest of the two-year-olds, but she lost the second heat by a break, so that Altoneer earned a place in the fast list. The big filly from California had speed enough to get the third heat after a break at the head of the homestretch.

Hal Braden won the 2:20 pace as he pleased, having several seconds more speed than his opponents.

For to-morrow there is the 2:22 trot for a purse of $5,000, the most valuable event of the week, while the 2:27 trotters and free-for-all pacers are also down to appear. Nancy Hanks has been engaged as an extra card for Thursday.

Summaries:

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

Fanny Wilcox, b. m., by Jerome Eddy-Evemont, by Piedmont, (Shillinglaw)........1 1 7 9 7 1
Caprice, b. m., by Kentucky Wilkes, (Golden)........5 9 2 1 1 2
Zembia, br. m., by King Almont, (Starr)........7 7 1 2 3 3
Clara D., b. m., (McHenry)........3 2 3 8 2 ro
Jesse Hanson, b. g., (Bowen)........6 3 8 6 5 ro
S. J., ch. g., (Trimble)........4 5 4 5 ro
Lightning, b. m., (Nay and Sheridan)........9 6 5 4 4 ro
Delmar, b. s., (Baldwin)........8 8 6 7 6 ro
Jennie Wilkes, b. m., (Dickerson)........2 4 9 3 dis
Time—2:15; 2:16; 2:16½; 2:18; 2:21¼; 2:23.

2:40 Class.—Trotting; two-year-olds; purse $1,000.

Director's Flower, b. f., by Director-Sunflower, by Elmo, (Kelly)........1 3 1
Altoneer, b. c., by Sphinx, (Stinson)........3 1 3
Red Bed, ch. c., (Curry)........2 2 2
Chris Lang, br. c., (Goldsmith)........4 4 4
Prince Lavallard, g. c., (Carpenter)........dis
Time—2:26½; 2:26½; 2:24½.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

Hal Braden, b. s., by Brown Hal-Kate Braden, by Bay Tom, (Geers)........1 1 1
Berkshire Courier, b. s., (Stinson)........3 2 2
Merry Legs, b. m., (Sheridan)........2 5 4
Patrol, b. g., (Golden)........5 4 3
Maud P., g. m., (Close)........4 3 5
Gold Beater, ch. s., (J. Trout)........6 dis
Time—2:15; 2:15; 2:15.

ENIGMA IN STRAIGHT HEATS.

The St. Lawrence Stock Farm Filly Causes a Surprise at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 22.—This was the opening day of the New-York State Breeders' Association trotting meeting at the Hudson River Driving Park. The surprise of the day happened in the race for the three-minute class. The favorite was Mambritonian, but the black horse Enigma, from the St. Lawrence Stock Farm, captured the race in straight heats. This was his second race, the first being at Saginaw, Mich., where he beat nine horses in 2:24. The St. Lawrence Stock Farm's mare Lora J. won the 2:24 race with ease in straight heats, making the second heat in 2:19.

Summaries:

Mile dash, Patron Farm Stake, $500, won by Judson H. Clark's ch. f. Altobel. Time—3:00.

Parkville Farm Stakes, $500; for 3:00 Class.

St. Lawrence Stock Farm's blk. f. Enigma........1 1 1
J. B. Henion's ro. m. Ino........2 2 4
Eugene Snow's b. s. Mambritonian........4 4 2
D. B. Herrington's b. m. Crescent........3 3 3
John Daly's b. m. Clarice........dis.
Time—2:21½; 2:21; 2:24¾.

Greenvale Park Stake, $500; for 2:24 Class.

St. Lawrence Stock Farm's g. m., Lora J........1 1 1
Eugene Snow's ch. s., Prinsonian........2 2 5
D. B. Herrington's br. m., Miss Wilton........3 3 2
A. B. Gray's b. g., Ranger........4 5 3
Ingalls & Atkins's ch. m., Flavilla........5 4 4
Time—2:21; 2:19½; 2:22.

To-morrow there will be pacing for the 2:30 class, Eldorado Farm Stake, $1,000; 3:00 class, foals of 1890; Hudson River Farm Stake, $1,000; 2:25 class, foals of 1889, and Parkville Farm Stake, $500 for 2:18 class.

VESPERS WON THE CLUB RACE.

Exciting Contests of the American Canoe Association on the St. Lawrence.

CANOE CAMP, KINGSTON, Ontario, Aug. 22.—The American canoeists got their skates on to-day. Paul Butler of Lowell led the way around the course in the club sailing race; George P. Douglass of Newark, N. J., came in nearly a mile ahead in the combined sailing and paddling race, and Douglass and Sparrow, representing the Ianthe Canoe Club of Newark, N. J., took first place, after a very hot fight, in the tandem paddling. In the combined race the Canadians were very much in the rear.

The day began with the record paddling half mile; Douglass was looked upon as a sure winner, but he broke his shoulder blade several weeks ago and was not in fit condition to do hard work; however, he led the fleet until well toward the finish, when C. E. Archbald of Montreal came up with a spurt and passed him, winning by a narrow margin.

The open paddling canoe race, half mile, had only two entries, Ford of Toronto and Kinghorn of Montreal. Ford won easily. The paddling tandem race, half mile, was the hardest event of the day. The men made a hot fight from start to finish. The boats were well bunched all along the line, spurting constantly. The crowd on shore yelled frantically to struggling favorites. Douglass and Sparrow, Ianthe Canoe Club, Newark, N. J., won at the finish, with Mowats and Rothwell, Canadians, second; Archbald and Napier, Canadians, third, and Kinghorn and Pelletier, Canadians, fourth. The other men strung out in the rear.

The combined sailing and paddling race, record event, had as starters George P. Douglass, Newark, N. J.; Howard Gray, Lowell, Mass.; C. E. Archbald, Montreal, and J. W. Sparrow, Toronto. The course was three miles, the men being required to paddle half a mile, sail half a mile, paddle half a mile, and so on. The men started with paddles, Douglass getting to the buoy first. He put up his sails and went flying to windward, while the others were fumbling with sheets and paddles. Archbald and Pelletier had standing sails, and they had to walk out on deck and ship them in place. They capsized two or three times doing this, but at length got away behind Gray, who was a bad second. At each turn Archbald and Pelletier had the same trouble. Douglass gained steadily.

At the home buoy on the first round the crowd on shore watched Archbald and Pelletier with breathless interest while they walked to the bows of their frail craft and shipped their standing sails. Pelletier went overboard, but got back safely. Douglass won the race in 45:30, beating Gray by the unusual time of 17 minutes 48 seconds. Pelletier was third, Archbald fourth, and Sparrow fifth. This makes the record a tie between Douglass and Archbald, with Gray second.

The club sailing race, four and a half miles, was contested by Paul Butler, David S. Goddard, and Howard Gray, representing the Vesper Boat Club, Lowell, Mass., and F. C. Moore, W. W. Howard, and M. T. Bennett of the New-York Canoe Club. No Canadians entered. On the run down to first buoy, Howard went through the fleet and took the lead, but lost it to Gray and Butler on the turn. Butler then went up to first place and Moore forged up to second. Howard's boat began to fill up with water and he was no better than third at the second buoy. Goddard was fourth, Gray fifth, and Bennett sixth. This order was maintained throughout the race. Howard gained on windward work the second time around, but lost on the reach. Moore gained on Butler, but could not pass him. This was the best sailing thus far during the races.

The finish was as follows: Paul Butler, 54:22; F. C. Moore, 55:11; W. W. Howard, 57:37; D. S. Goddard, 59:31; Howard Gray, 1:01:31. M. T. Bennett did not finish. This gives the race to the Vespers. They get 11 points and the New-Yorks 10. Howard's boat came in half full of water. This is said to have been the first sailing race in the history of the American Canoe Association where the five leading canoes were all on the home stretch when the first man finished.

The Trophy sailing and paddling races will probably be called to-morrow.

UNLIKE THE OLD CHICAGOS

"UNCLE" ANSON'S COLTS PLAYED VERY SLOW BALL.

The Giants Hit Hutchison's Curves Hard and Kept the Youngsters Chasing the Ball—The Visitors Didn't Say a Word and Spectators Laughed to See Them Drop Hot Balls—Wilson and German, the Pony Battery, Did Some Clever Work.

Your Uncle Anson and his team of colts were on the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon as the opponents of the Giants. Their exhibition reminded one of Frank McNish's "Silence and Fun." They didn't say a word, afforded the spectators plenty of amusement by their inability to handle hot balls, and proved easy victims for Ward and his men.

Hutchison, the old Yale College man, was in the box for the Chicagos, and his curves were handled without gloves. In fact, the New-Yorks took so kindly to his curves that they kept the Chicago fielders on the run throughout the contest.

Little German and Wilson, the "pony" battery, officiated for New-York, and they distinguished themselves by very clever work. Twelve hits were charged against the little pitcher, but several of these would have been captured by alert fielders.

In the second inning the Giants took the lead and were never headed. The score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Dungan, rf.	2	1	2	0	0	Burke, lf.	2	2	2	0	0
Kittridge, c.	0	1	3	1	1	Ward, 2b.	3	3	1	5	0
Wilmot, lf.	1	2	2	0	1	Tiernan, rf.	2	3	1	0	0
Anson, 1b.	0	0	7	0	1	Davis, 3b.	2	2	1	4	0
Lange, ss.	1	1	3	4	0	Connor, 1b.	0	0	13	1	1
Glenalvin, 2b.	1	3	2	2	0	Doyle, cf.	1	1	6	0	1
Camp, cf.	0	1	3	0	1	Wilson, c.	3	1	2	1	0
Parrott, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0	Fuller, ss.	3	2	0	2	1
Hutchison, p.	1	2	1	1	0	German, p.	1	2	1	1	0
Total	7	12	24	9	4	Total	17	16	27	14	3

Chicago........0 1 0 0 1 1 3 1 0—7
New-York........0 5 0 0 4 1 7 0 ..—17

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; New-York, 6. First base on balls—Off German, 3; off Hutchison, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; New-York, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; New-York, 5. Struck out—By German 1; by Hutchison, 3. Home run—Lange. Three-base hit—Davis. Two-base hits—Wilson, Fuller, Tiernan, Wilmot. Stolen bases—Doyle, Ward, (2,) Glenalvin, Tiernan. Double plays—Wilson, Ward and Davis. Sacrifice hit—Lange. Umpire—Mr. Hornung. Weather pleasant. Attendance, 3,000.

WON IN TWELVE INNINGS.

The Brooklyns Had a Hard Tussle with the Pittsburg Players.

It required twelve innings to decide the Brooklyn-Pittsburg game at Eastern Park yesterday. After the fifth inning the scores were even. Kennedy pitched a remarkably pretty game for the Brooklyns, and he was ably supported. Killen for the visitors was also effective.

During the contest Kennedy had his hand injured by stopping a line hit from the bat of Bierbauer. Lyons spiked Foutz and had a row with Dailey, who, he claimed, interfered with his bat. He was fined $5 by the umpire. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
V'nH'lt'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Griffin, cf.	0	1	5	0	0
Donovan, rf.	1	0	3	0	1	Corcoran, ss.	0	0	3	5	0
Smith, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	Foutz, 1b.	0	1	11	2	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	16	0	1	Shoch, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Glassc'k, ss.	0	1	1	7	0	Burns, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Lyons, 3b.	0	1	1	3	1	Daly, 2b.	2	2	3	5	0
Bierbaur, 2b.	0	1	6	6	0	Dailey, c.	0	1	8	1	0
Mack, c.	0	0	4	3	0	Hatfield, 3b.	0	2	3	3	1
Killen, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Kennedy, p.	0	1	2	1	0
Total	1	5*	35	21	3	Total	2	8	36	17	1

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Pittsburg........1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Brooklyn........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—2

Earned run—Brooklyn. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburg, 6. First base on balls—Off Killen, 1; off Kennedy, 2. Struck out—By Killen, 2; by Kennedy, 2. Three-base hit—Griffin. Two-base hit—T. Daly. Sacrifice hits—Beckley, Mack. Stolen bases—Donovan, T. Daly, C. Dailey. Hit by pitched ball—By Killen, Griffin. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Weather pleasant. Attendance, 2,100.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Cincinnati........2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
Boston........0 0 1 0 0 2 4 0 ..—7

Base hits—Cincinnati, 5; Boston, 7. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Boston 3. Batteries—Chamberlin and Vaughan; Gastright and Ganzel. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Cleveland........1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2— 5
Philadelphia........0 2 3 0 0 2 1 1 3—12

Base hits—Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 15. Errors—Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 5. Batteries—Young and O'Connor; Taylor and Cross. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT BALTIMORE.

St. Louis........0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1
Baltimore........1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Base hits—St. Louis, 6; Baltimore, 7. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Breitenstein and Reitz; Hawke and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

AT WASHINGTON.

Louisville........4 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 ..—8
Washington........0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—2

Base hits—Louisville, 11; Washington, 10. Errors—Louisville, 3; Washington, 5. Batteries—Menefee and Grim; Stephen and Farrell. Umpire—Mr Emslie.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	69	29	.704	Cincinnati	46	50	.479
Pittsburg	59	39	.602	St. Louis	44	54	.449
Philadel'a	56	41	.577	Baltimore	44	54	.449
Cleveland	54	41	.568	Chicago	41	57	.418
New-York	51	45	.531	Louisville	36	56	.391
Brooklyn	47	50	.485	Wash'g'n	33	64	.340

HARVARDS BADLY BEATEN.

The Myopias Defeat Them at Polo by Good Team Work.

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—The Harvards were put out of the polo tournament to-day, but they played a very creditable game, considering that all save Mr. Baldwin were practically new on the polo field. Their opponents were the Myopias of Boston, who played a strong team game.

For the Harvards Baldwin played a dashing game, making long runs with the ball. The team play of the Harvards, though, was not good, and their opponents took advantage of this. The only matter of regret was in the making of a goal for his opponents by Baldwin, the ball carroming off a horse.

The teams and their handicaps were:

Myopias.—A. P. Gardner, 3; R. G. Shaw, 5; R. M. Appleton, 3; R. L. Agassiz, 5. Total, 16.

Harvards.—C. C. Baldwin, 5; J. S. Wadsworth, 0; R. Brooks, 2; E. Cowdin, 2. Total, 9.

The Myopias had to allow their opponents 9 goals. The score by periods was as follows: First period—Myopias, 6; Harvards, ¾, the latter losing a quarter goal by a safety knock-out. Second period—Myopias, 6; Harvards, 0. Third period—Myopias, 4¾; Harvard, ¾, each side having lost a quarter by a safety knock-out. Total score—Myopias, 16¾; Harvards, 1½.

The handicap adds 7 goals to Harvard's score, making it 8½.

The Hodges-Albin Chess Match.

Hodges and Albin, the Vienna chess expert, began the third game of their match last night. After fifty-seven moves it was adjourned.

Following are the moves in the second game between Hodges and Albin:

SECOND GAME—RUY LOPEZ.

HODGES. White.	ALBIN. Black.	HODGES. White.	ALBIN. Black.
P—K4	P—K4	Q RxB	B—B4
Kt—K B3	Kt—Q B3	K—B2	B—Kt5
B—Kt5	P—Q3	P—K B3	B—Q3
P—Q4	B—Q2	P—B4	P—K B4
Castles	B—K2	Kt—B5	R—Q7 ch
Kt—B3	Kt—B3	K—B sq	B—R4
R—K sq	PxP	Kt—K6	B—B3
KtxP	Castles	1 h 29 min.	1 h 30 min.
KtxKt	PxKt	Kt—B4	B—B2
B—Q3	Kt—Kt5	P—Q R4	P—Kt4
15 min.	20 min.	R—Kt3	P—Kt5
B—K2	Kt—K4	PxP	PxP
P—B4	Kt—Kt3	RxP ch	K—B sq
B—R5	R—Kt sq	K—Kt sq	R—Kt7
P—Q Kt3	B—B3	R—K3	R—Q3
P—K5	PxP	K—B2	P—B4
BxKt	PxP	R—K B3	K—K sq
BxR P ch	KxB	R—Kt7	R(Q3)—Q7
Q—Q3 ch	K—Kt sq	1 h 45 min.	1 h 50 min.
BxP	B—K3	R—R3	R—K B7
Q R—Q sq	QxQ	Kt—Q3	K—B sq
43 min.	45 min.	R(Kt7)—Kt3	B—K3
RxQ	Q R—Q sq	B—B3 ch	Resigns
Kt—K4	B—Q5 ch	1 h 56 min.	1 h 51 min.
B—K3	BxB ch		

Superintendent Byrnes's Fast Catboat.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 22.—Police Superintendent Thomas Byrnes is the proud owner of one of the speediest catboats that sail on the Shrewsbury River. The yacht's name is Topsy, and to-day she beat Forman R. Smith's Irma T. and Clinton R. James's Undine, two of the smartest boats in the Shrewsbur. Club.

The course sailed lay between a point opposite the clubhouse and the head of the Oceanic Flats. A fair wind blew from the southeast. The time limit was three hours, but Superintendent Byrnes's yacht finished in 2:33:00. Smith's yacht was 11 minutes behind the Topsy, and the Undine was nearly 5 minutes behind the Irma T. The winning boat was sailed by Edward Willis, the other yachts being sailed by their owners.

Valkyrie Ready to Sail.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The overhauling of Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie at Southampton has been completed and she has left the harbor. To-morrow, if the weather be good, she will sail for the United States, where she will compete for the America's Cup.

Heikes Shot the Best.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Aug. 22.—The sixth annual four days' tournament of the Standard Keystone Company opened to-day on the grounds of the New-London Gun Club with a large attendance of the most expert trap shooters in the country. The guaranteed money this year is $675 and $1,200 in prizes. There were ten events on the programme to-day, with $200 guaranteed, divided among five events in five moneys each.

The chief event was the contest for the Standard Keystone Trophy, fifty singles, entrance $3. It was won by P. O. Heikes of Chicago, with 48; second money won by John W. Conner of Knoxville, Tenn., and Charles Smith of Plainfield, N. J., each with 47; third money by F. V. Van Dyke, with 46, and fourth by J. Wolstencroft of Frankford, Penn., with 45.

A TRANS-CONTINENTAL CYCLER.

Mr. Lillie Claims the Record from San Francisco to This City.

All records across the continent from San Francisco to New-York were claimed to be broken by T. R. Lillie of the Oak Leaf Wheelmen of Stockton, Cal., when he rode up to the clubhouse of the Manhattan Bicycle Club at Broadway and West Fifty-eighth Street last Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. He left San Francisco at 8:30 on the morning of June 22, and his time was therefore 57 days 11 hours, beating Frank S. Beedleston's time of 66 days 9 hours and 45 minutes by almost 9 days. He says he lost ten days by rains, sightseeing, and visiting, and that he had no idea of making a record when he started out.

Lillie's original plan was to ride to the World's Fair, but on the route he received letters from relatives in Rochester asking him to continue his trip that far. He decided to do so, and then concluded to come the rest of the way across the continent and so complete the trip. His route was along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad to Ogden, Utah, thence by way of Omaha and Council Bluffs to Chicago, and from there through Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Albany. He rode forty-four miles through the snow-sheds in crossing the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The worst riding was in the Nevada desert from the Truckee River to the Humboldt. Here he saw the print of the corrugated tire of Frank S. Beadleston, who had passed over the same route a month before him. As no rain falls in the desert, the print was perfectly plain. His best riding was over the level prairie roads of Nebraska, from Cheyenne to Omaha, which are very good at this time of the year, though almost impassable in the Fall or Spring. Lillie punctured his tires thirteen times on splinters from the railroad ties or thorns of the greasewood, which is so common on the plains.

Mr. Lillie will go down to Coney Island, accompanied by Capt. Staubach and a party from the Manhattan Bicycle Club, to dip his wheel in the Atlantic in formal token of the completion of his trip. He dipped it in the Pacific before starting from San Francisco.

Mr. Lillie was the guest of the Manhattan Bicycle Club while in the city.

Wheeling Through France.

President Richard G. Betts of the Manhattan Bicycle Club, who is touring through Europe with Isaac B. Potter, writes from Geneva on July 30 as follows:

"The roads in France are simply magnificent, much superior to those in Central Park, New-York. We rode entirely across the country, a distance of 450 miles, and everywhere, save for a few miles near Paris, the roads were smooth as a billiard table, though hills were frequent. We got into both France and Switzerland without paying duty on our bicycles, but coming into Geneva after dark we were stopped by a Swiss policeman, who wanted to arrest us for not carrying lights. We bribed him with a couple of dollars, cursed him well in English, which he didn't understand, and escaped. * * * We were lost for two hours in the mountains and at one time had a coast of thirteen miles measured by the cyclometer."

From Switzerland Messrs. Betts and Potter will go through Germany and England. They expect to arrive in New York early next month.

Among the Wheelmen.

—The Passaic Athletic Club has asked permission of Chairman Raymond of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board to surrender Sept. 18 as the date of the New-Jersey meet of the International Circuit. This date was awarded to them some time ago, and they congratulated themselves over having secured it. It was intended to have the races on the Clifton track, but, since horse racing is going on there, they want the date given to some other club, as the club's officers are afraid that it would be impracticable to hold the meet on such a small track as Passaic Oval, the club's grounds. If the date is given to some other club the Passaic Athletic Club will hold a race meet on the oval on Saturday, Sept. 2.

—The Mount Vernon Wheelmen have received the handsome loving cup awarded to them by the Philadelphia Turner Cyclers for having brought through the highest percentage of starters in the Newark-Philadelphia century run of June 10. They started and finished with thirteen riders, and were the only club to finish with 100 per cent. Only five of them had ever made a century run before, and one of their members was handicapped by a fifty-three-pound wheel, he himself weighing 180 pounds. The club has not made much of a name for itself in racing, owing to the fact that there is no place for them to train in Mount Vernon, but there are many good road riders and hill climbers among them.

—A Port Richmond (S. I.) marketman, who sends a boy around to his customers every morning to take orders for afternoon delivery, was recently induced by a local wheelman to try for a week the experiment of sending the boy out with a bicycle instead of a horse and wagon. The result was that the grocer sold the horse and wagon and bought a bicycle. The boy now makes his rounds in half the time, his employer saves the cost of keeping the extra horse, and his respect for the useful qualities of the bicycle is very great.

—E. E. Mitchell, a merchant of Richmond, Ky., and local counsel of the League of American Wheelmen, has arrived at Seattle, Washington, on a safety, having traveled 3,190 miles on his wheel. He left Richmond on May 17 and journeyed by way of Cheyenne and Yellowstone Park. He will remain there about ten days, and will ride his wheel south to San Diego. He carried 200 pounds of camp equipage. Mitchell laid by twenty-two days on account of mud, rain, and for rest during his trip.

—A lady who rode a wheel through Central Park and the upper part of the city a few days ago wore a bloomer costume, consisting of a neat jacket and very full trousers, the latter coming to her boot tops. She did not ride a lady's wheel, but an ordinary light machine, which was undoubtedly several pounds lighter than any lady's wheel. She attracted very little attention, and few who saw her pass rapidly by noticed her costume.

—"Willie" Windle won the mile international race at Milwaukee on Monday, with Tyler second. Time—2:29. The half-mile open was won by George F. Taylor, with Windle second and Tyler third. Time—1:26. Sanger had promised to compete, but at the last moment refused to come. The track was a quarter-mile cinder path, soft, and poorly banked.

—Harry Schofield, the English racing wheelman, will sail to-day from Southampton on the New-York. He has already applied for a license in the National Cycling Association and will go into training for the races of the Fall circuit immediately upon his arrival. He will also compete in the Madison Square Garden meet.

—Harry Dutting, the youngest rider of the New-York Wheelmen, will start soon on a wheeling tour through Massachusetts and Connecticut. He will go by way of Hartford, Springfield, and Worcester to Boston, returning by way of New-London.

—A Buffalo wheelman is occasionally seen on the streets of that city with three children riding on the wheel with him. One sits on a seat in front of the handle, another on a similar seat betwen the handle and the saddle, and a third holds on behind.

—The New-York County Wheelmen have been organized, with headquarters at 247 East Thirtieth Street. Their officers are: President—Henry Carey; Secretary—James S. Readdy; Treasurer—William Weinhand.

—Raymond Macdonald, who finished second in the half-mile handicap at Asbury Park last Saturday, is a member of the Riverside Wheelmen, and not of the King's County Wheelmen, as was reported at the time.

—M. Dernberger of Buffalo, who is now following the international circuit, is one of the youngest riders on the path. He showed very good form at Chicago, and will do good work by next season.

—Zimmerman has been racing for just five years. He made his début in October, 1888, at Queens, L. I., where he won the mile novice race. Charles M. Murphy was second and J. Meyer third.

—Mrs. M. H. Quinlan, a well-known wheelwoman of this city, left Saturday on a wheeling tour to Toledo, Ohio. Here she will be joined by her sister, and they will ride together to Sandusky.

—The score on points for the Saltonstall Trophy at the international meet at Chicago was, America (A. A. Zimmerman) 21 points, Africa (L. S. Meintjes) 5 points. No other nation scored.

—The National Cycling Association will hold a one-day meet at the Orange Oval this month. A meet at Rochester will also be added to the circuit.

—The Excelsior Bicycle Club will hold a ten-mile road race over the Irvington-Milburn course on Labor Day, Sept. 4.

—L. B. Whymper of the Kings County Wheelmen is making a short tour of Europe. He will return about Sept. 15.

—T. C. Crichton of the Kings County Wheelmen is recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

—Ingstone of the New-York Wheelmen has just returned from a cycling trip to Niagara Falls.

—The New-York Wheelmen elected six new members at their last meeting.

Where the Fish Are Biting.

—At Prince's Bay the water is alive with snappers, young bluefish, that crowd up to the dock and beg to be caught. In their anxiety to be pulled out of their element they swarm upon the top of the water and snap at anything that promises to give them a lift. Women and children actively supplement the men's efforts to abate the finny surplus. In a week or two these fish will begin to attain a respectable size fit for an epicure. Even now they make a delicious pan fish, and as such are much sought after. The German women at Princess Bay pickle their catch, and thus make their Summer amusement the source of a portion of their Winter food supply. In our markets they are as yet scarce, but will probably ere long be abundant. Meanwhile, fishermen who are after a "snap" will avail themselves of this snapper harvest, for it will not last long.

—John Brunner, the well-known West Street fisherman, caught two fine weakfish on Sunday, three-and-a-half-pounders eachjof them—yellow fins. They came up at his bidding into his boat, which he had anchored off the flats at Princess Bay. He says others fished successfully off the Red Bank light. The bursting storm brought almost as much water aboveboard as under keel and drove in the expectant fishermen, not only wrecking their anticipations of a good day's sport but very nearly their boats also.

—Thursday and Friday last the Seabright fishermen made a great haul of Spanish mackerel. This royal fish—the gourmet's delight—was worth 50 cents a pound a fortnight ago; to-day, however, it can be obtained for about half that sum. Its silvery sides, with its spots of gold, combined with a slender, graceful shape, make it a pleasure to the eye and anticipates that of the palate.

—Lobsters are scarce, 15 cents a pound indicating that mournful fact. The toothsome crustacean is so relentlessly hunted that, despite all the statutory protection given him, he finds it very difficult to bring up a family. A formation of a society for the protection of young lobsters would probably effect something toward an increase of the size fit for the table of his protectors.

—Salmon is another usually expensive fish that is obtainable at a moderate rate. Twenty cents per pound is what the finest fresh Canada salmon is offered at.

MANAGERS BADLY WORRIED

THE BOARD OF CONTROL TO BE BROKEN UP.

P. J. Dwyer and A. F. Walcott Refuse to Attend a Meeting Called at Monmouth Park Track—Mr. Dwyer in Saratoga to Form a New Race-Track Combination—The Racing Trust Liable to Go to Pieces as a Result of Internal Dissensions—Morris Must Go It Alone.

William H. Vredenburgh, the active member of the associated counsel of the Monmouth Park Racing Association, went down to Monmouth Park in a hurry yesterday afternoon on the train leaving this city at 1:30 P. M. On his arrival at the track he went to the office of Manager Croft and first saw that gentleman. Then messengers were at once dispatched for John A. Morris, for Alfred F. Walcott, President of the association, and for a lot of the assistants in the mismanagement of affairs. John A. Morris was the first man found, and there was a long consultation with the County Sheriff only a short distance from the parties during the conference.

After the counsel and the practical owner of the track had finished their confab, President Walcott turned up, and there were more consultations behind closed doors. Morris called in John Hunter, and the latter and President Walcott had a consultation on the brick walk in front of the grand stand. J. G. K. Lawrence, President of the Coney Island Jockey Club and a member of the Board of Control was also at the track, and at intervals was in consultation with other members of the board.

These mysterious consultations and the fact that they were held in sections set all the "regulars" at the track to gossipping. They all wanted to know what was going on, and why the managers of the track appeared so worried. What the matter was was not made public, of course. But the presence of Mr. Vredenburgh made the supposition probable that it was for the purpose of consulting about the two suits that have been brought against the association by James Steen of Eatontown, the one to recover $300,000 in penalties for a violation of the gaming law, and the other to recover $200 for a violation of the Corporations act, the particulars of which were exclusively set forth at length in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Tuesday morning.

The fact that the association is in such financial difficulties as makes life something of a burden to the managers, coupled with the fact that the Treasurer of the association, P. J. Dwyer, left Long Branch on Saturday in a thoroughly-disgusted mood, and anxious to wash his hands of the whole concern, gave rise to the report that the executors of the Withers estate, which is said to hold a lot of the bonds of the concern, had begun action against the association looking toward the protection of the interest of the estate. Whether there were grounds for truth in this rumor could not be learned, but it is hardly probable that this was the reason for the multitudinous consultations and the general air of unrest that prevailed among the managers of the concern.

Whatever the trouble was it was kept mighty quiet.

It has leaked out that there is trouble in the Board of Control, and that the departure of P. J. Dwyer, President of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, to Saratoga was for another purpose than an attempt to settle the question of racing dates at the Fall meetings in this State and New-Jersey. Mr. Dwyer is outspoken in his disapproval of the methods adopted by the majority in the mismanagement of the affairs of the Monmouth Park Association. He is also displeased with the picayune methods which John A. Morris approves of in the management of the coming meetings in this State. The cutting down of the purses is in direct opposition to his ideas, which are to give to the horsemen all of the money that is earned above a reasonable dividend on the stocks of the tracks.

It is well known that it will take very little to induce the Messrs. Dwyer to secede from the Board of Control, and to make an affiliation with the Brighton Beach Association and the Saratoga Association in this State, and the Clifton, Guttenberg, Elizabeth, and Linden Associations in New-Jersey, to make a circuit of tracks of their own to run in opposition to the pair that is now under the thumb of John A. Morris. It is intimated that he has gone to Saratoga to make an alliance, offensive and defensive, such as is suggested, and that the end of the race meeting at the Monmouth Park Association will mark the beginning of the end of the Board of Control under its present one-man management.

While the Coney Island Jockey Club managers favor the establishment of some sort of National Board of Control, they are by no means in favor of the present board, which is too much dominated by John A. Morris, who has anything but kindly feelings toward the Coney Island Club. The Coney Island Club is what it pretends to be—a jockey club—and is the only one in existence in the East which has a right to call itself a club. The rest of the racing associations are practically proprietary affairs, and the New-York Jockey Club is only the velvet glove covering the unwholesome hand of John A. Morris. The Coney Island people have no love for the rest of the people they are perforce associated with, and they would hardly care if the Board of Control could be wrecked, if out of the wreck there might arise a National Board of Control made up of the best men East and West, who have the best interests of the turf at heart, rather than the interests of a few race tracks.

A determined effort was made to hold a meeting of the Board of Control yesterday afternoon at the Monmouth track. John Hunter called the meeting, and Messrs. Galway and Lawrence were ready to join him and Morris. Dispatches were sent to P. J. Dwyer at Saratoga on Monday begging him to come on here and attend. He ignored the appeals. Mr. Cassatt was not on hand, of course, for he has not been at the track since the disastrous meeting began. Mr. Walcott absolutely refused to attend or go near the other members of the body. There was all sorts of talk about expelling the members who refused to get together so that there should be a quorum. That did not affect Col. Walcott, who is very angry because he has been practically kicked out of the managerial chair at Monmouth Park by John A. Morris, and is President of the association in name only.

The board therefore did not and could not meet. It is asserted that they never will meet again except to wind up their affairs, and that the governing body of the Eastern race tracks is practically a thing of the past, thanks to the quarrels and divisions that have been engendered by the injection of so much Morris into the concern. That the whole thing should have fallen is a matter of little surprise to those who have been cognizant of the dissensions in the board.

It is said that the rock on which the board is liable to split is the refusal of the Coney Island Jockey Club and the Brooklyn Jockey Club to make John A. Morris's personal fight against Messrs. Bowers of the *Tribune* and Bronson of THE TIMES their own. Neither of these clubs will recognize the rule of expulsion against these two gentlemen, according to the reports about the track. Morris is said to insist that they shall do so, and wants the Board of Control to compel them so to do. Owners of racing stables and breeding farms have viewed with alarm the effect of the dressing down that racing has received since these gentlemen were expelled from the Monmouth Park track, and fear that the effect will be very disastrous to racing in the future. So they have been outspoken in their denunciation of the mistake made by the managers of the Monmouth Park track, and advise against fighting the press when the racers shall move into New-York State. Morris has only his personal revenge to think about, and talks in his usual blatant fashion about the Board of Control "stultifying itself" and all that sort of thing. His policy is, rule or ruin.

Some of the members of the Board have come to the conclusion that the general public reached long ago, that there is altogether too much Morris in racing. So they may take advantage of this chance to give the Louisiana Lottery dictator the cold shoulder and leave him to manage his affairs to suit himself at Morris Park and Monmouth. This, it is argued, would be the best possible thing for racing.

With Morris out of the way, there is a chance that such men as August Belmont, James R. Keene, Pierre Lorillard, W. O'B. Macdonough, W. B. Forbes, J. G. Follansbee, J. B. Haggin, George H. Wheeler, and J. E. Brewster of the Washington Park Jockey Club and men of that stamp could be induced to come into a National Jockey Club movement, which would result in the establishment of a representative governing body for the country. Such a body would be welcomed by all horsemen. They are tired of the existing state of affairs, where everything is done for the racing associations and their owners, and nothing for the betterment of the sport or for the horse owner or the breeder.

Monmouth Park managers got another black eye yesterday, when but forty-four bookmakers paid for stands for the three remaining days of the meeting, a loss of five men and $500 a day. The forty-four men were disgusted yesterday, when the card was so robbed of all interest by the withdrawal of horses announced to run that they had to make a "time book" on three of the six races, as there was so little chance for speculation over those three races, the second, fifth, and sixth. They, like the general public, will rejoice when Thursday comes and racing is ended at Monmouth.

Minor Sporting Matters.

—The Atlantic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union will hold its second annual swimming championship meeting on the Patapsco River at Baltimore on Saturday, Aug. 26, under the auspices of the Neptune Boat Club of that city. The course is laid over a half mile and return, on a land-locked part of the river directly in front of the club's boathouse, affording a good view of both start and finish. The various clubs in the Atlantic Division have all made entries. Philadelphia will send such well-known swimmers as A. T. Kenney, 100-yard and one-mile champion; Robert Ryan, the sculling champion of Gray's Ferry Rowing Association, and J. Gatti, John Doris, E. S. Hopkins, Oscar Schlief, and A. B. Ream of the National Swimming Association. The coming contests promise to surpass in interest those held last year at Flat Rock Dam on the Schuylkill.

—The football games that are included in the programme of the annual carnival of sports at Bergen Point on Labor Day, under the management of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, promise to be a very interesting feature of the day. The first will be a game under the Gaelic rules, between the William Barry Association, recognized champions of the State of New-Jersey, and the Garryowens of Brooklyn. Included in these teams are several first-rate exponents of the game from Ireland. The day's sports conclude with the intercollegiate game between the crack Volunteer Football Club of New-York and a team of collegians known as the Dakota Athletic Club. The Volunteers began training Aug. 1 for the coming season's games and are already in very fair shape to put up a great game next Monday.

—H. M. Jewett, the champion sprinter of Detroit, says in reference to his retirement from the track: "While I would rather run a race than eat strawberries, the time has come when I must decide between business and pleasure. The firm who employ me, as well as my family, would prefer my giving up track work. Besides, I don't see what new honors I could possibly secure, even should I remain. Richards, the Yale runner, has only done 100 yards in 0:10 1-5, and Stage of Cleveland has not run at all this season. If Carey or some other sprinter of reputation would compete, it might be an object to me, but I don't see much credit for me in running against the men now in training." Jewett's record is 0:9 4-5.

—The Bath Beach Swimming Club offer prizes for a 200-yard swimming race open to all amateurs, to take place at Soule's Avon Beach Pier, Bath Beach, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 27, at 2 P. M. Bath Beach is at the foot of Nineteenth Avenue, and may be reached by electric cars from Brooklyn and Thirty-ninth Street Ferry from Battery, New-York. Entries to be made with Prof. Donaldson, Post Office Box 611, New-York City.

—Fifteen members of the Parkway Rod and Gun Club will visit Newark, N. J., on Sept. 11, and shoot against an equal number from the local club. Each man will shoot at fifteen birds, twenty-eight and thirty yards' rise, American Association rules to govern. The losers are to pay for the birds.

—Victor Harding, well known at Harvard as a dashing football player, won the 100-yard swimming championship at Lake Geneva, Wis., on Saturday last, beating six others, in 1:40. Harding is now a member of the Chicago Athletic Association.

—The third annual prize shoot of the Excelsior Rifle Club of Jersey City will be held on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 25 and 26, at Greenville Schuetzen Park.

Escaped from a Wrecked Yacht.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 22.—A small sloop yacht, owned by Louis Mayer, having three persons on board, went ashore off the point of Sandy Hook last night, and is a total wreck. When she stranded those on board jumped for their lives and managed to reach shore in safety. Mr. Mayer lost a gold watch and considerable other jewelry. The party refuse to give the name of any information concerning the yacht.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises....5 18 | Sun sets....6 47 | Moon sets...1 08 A M

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k	4 31 A M	Gov. Isl	4 52 A M	Hell Gate	6 45 A M
Sandy H'k	4 39 P M	Gov. Isl	5 06 P M	Hell Gate	6 59 P M

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k	10 26 A M	Gov. Isl	11 02 A M	Hell Gate	12 30 A M
Sandy H'k	10 03 P M	Gov. Isl	11 47 P M	Hell Gate	1 15 A M

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Britannic, Liverpool	11:00 A M	2:00 P M
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Westernland, Antwerp	12:00 M	2:00 P M
THURSDAY, AUG. 24.		
City of Augusta, Savannah		3:00 P M
Dubbledam, Rotterdam	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Fürst Bismarck, Southampton	12:00 M	3:00 P M
Grecian, Glasgow		
FRIDAY, AUG. 25.		
Cherokee, Charleston		3:00 P M
SATURDAY, AUG. 26.		
Adirondack, Kingston	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	2:30 A M	4:30 A M
Chester, Southampton	1:00 P M	4:00 P M
City of Birmingham, Savannah		3:00 P M
City of Washington, Havana	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Constance, Cape Colony	12:00 P M	
Ems, Bremen	6:00 A M	9:00 A M
Endeavor, La Plata countries	12:00 M	2:00 P M
Ethiopia, Glasgow	2:00 P M	4:00 P M
Etruria, Liverpool	12:30 A M	4:00 A M
Island, Christiansand	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
La Touraine, Havre	12:30 A M	4:00 A M
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Muriel, St. Thomas		12:00 M
Rugia, Hamburg		4:30 P M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 23.—Adirondack, Kingston, Aug. 17; Havel, Bremen, Aug. 16; Niagara, Havana, Aug. 19; Teutonic, Liverpool, Aug. 16; Zaandam, Amsterdam, Aug. 9.

THURSDAY, AUG. 24.—Ludgate Hill, London, Aug. 10; Marsala, Hamburg, Aug. 10; Scandia, Hamburg, Aug. 12.

FRIDAY, AUG. 25.—Campania, Liverpool, Aug. 19; Columbia, Hamburg, Aug. 17; Virginia, Christiansand, Aug. 12.

SATURDAY, AUG. 26.—Boston City, Swansea, Aug. 13; Cienfuegos, Nassau, Aug. 22; Europe, London, Aug. 13; Madiana, St. Thomas, Aug. 20; Martello, Hull, Aug. 11; New-York, Southampton, Aug. 19; Wieland, Havre, Aug. 15.

SUNDAY, AUG. 27.—Alaska, Liverpool, Aug. 19; Anchoria, Glasgow, Aug. 17; La Bretagne, Havre, Aug. 19.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Aug 22.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Brown, Glasgow Aug. 12 via Moville, with mdse and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 33 P M 21st.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Keller, Hamburg Aug. 6, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P M 21st.

SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Meier, Bremen Aug. 11, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 25 P M 21st.

SS Louisiana, Gager, New-Orleans, with mdse and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Manhattan, Bragg, Portland, with mdse and passengers to Horatio Hall.

SS H. M. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse to H. F. Dimock.

SS Lampasas, Burrows, Galveston via Key West, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Croatan, Hansen, Georgetown, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS State of Texas, Hix, Fernandina via Brunswick, Ga., with mdse and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

SS Tancarville, (Fr.,) Courcot, Dieppe Aug. 6, with cliff stone to order—vessel to Edward Hincken & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Willshire, London Aug. 11, with mdse and passengers to Atlantic Transport Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7 50 A. M.

SS Alert, (Norw.,) Weichmann, Belize, &c., Aug. 2, with mdse and passengers to James Rankine. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Alecto, (new,) Marshall, Hull Aug. 2, with chalk to Sanderson & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 9 15 A. M.

Bark Fallas, (Norw.,) Staubo, Padang March 28 via Cape Town, with mdse to order—vessel to Benham & Boyesen.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Grant, Antwerp Aug. 12, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. South of Fire Island at 8 33 P M.

SS Massasoit, (Br.,) Murray, Swansea Aug. 10, with mdse to T. Hogan & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Aug. 20, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

WIND—9:30 P M, at Sandy Hook, SE, light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Gothia, for Hamburg; Lahn, for Bremen via Southampton.

Barks Esperance, for Brisbane; Ensenada, for Buenos Ayres.

Spoken.

Ship William J. Rotch, Lancaster, from New-York June 23 for Hongkong, was spoken July 31 in lat 6 S, lon 32 W.

Bark Salvatore Accame, (Ital.,) Andora, from New-York May 25 for Singapore, was spoken July 9 on the equator in lon 26 W.

Miscellaneous.

SS Lampasas, which arr. here to-day, reports passing off Absecom Light Aug. 22, in lat 39 05, lon 74 07, in 16 fathoms water, and just beyond the range of visibility, a sunken wreck, probably a three-masted schooner, with three mastheads about 10 feet out of water, and very dangerous to navigation.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—SS George Heaton, (Br.,) Capt. Swartman, from Palermo Aug. 5 for New-York, passed Sagres Aug. 15.

Hamburg-American Line SS Dania, Capt. Froelich, from New-York Aug. 12 for Hamburg, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Richmond Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from New-York Aug. 10 for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Suevia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from Hamburg Aug. 20 via Havre 22 for New-York, passed the Lizard to-day.

North German Lloyd SS Spree, Capt. Meissel, from New-York for Southampton and Bremen, passed Scilly at 8 P M to-day.

SS Banes, (Norw.,) Capt. Kieding, from New-York Aug. 5, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Bohemia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schroeder, from New-York Aug. 5 for Gothenburg, Copenhagen, and Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Collingham, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New-York Aug. 3, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Holbien, (Br.,) Capt. Russell, from New-York Aug. 8, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New-York Aug 10 for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Brunel (Br.) sld. from Palermo for New-York Aug. 16.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, sld. from Swansea for New-York Aug. 19.

SS St. Giles (Br.) sld. from Liverpool for New-York yesterday.

SS Uplands (Br.) sld. from Hartlepool for New-York yesterday.

SS Barrowmore, (Br.,) Capt. Waite, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

SS Alfred Dumois, (Norw.,) Capt. Christie, from New-York Aug. 5, arr. at Oporto Aug. 17.

SS Burgurmeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Allwarden, from New-York Aug. 2, arr. at Neiuwe Waterweg Aug. 19.

SS Guildhall, (Br.,) Capt. Nielsen, from New-York Aug. 2, arr. at Rotterdam Aug. 19.

SS Gulf of Siam, (Br.,) Capt. Sanderson, from New-York July 31, arr. at Port Said to-day.

White Star Line SS Majestic, Capt. Parsell, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 4 20 P M to-day.

Anchor Line SS Circassia, Capt. Wilson, sld. from New-York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

The Turf.

AMERICA'S GREATEST
Trotting Meeting.
FLEETWOOD PARK, Aug. 29, 30, 31; Sept. 1, 2, 4.
SENSATIONAL EVENTS EVERY DAY.
TAKE HARLEM TRAIN TO MELROSE.

NANCY and HULDA.
NANCY HANKS, the Reigning Queen of the Turf, Trots against the World's Record
ON THURSDAY, AUG. 31.
HULDA B., the unbeaten California aspirant to the Trotting Throne, Trots on Monday, Sept. 4, "Labor Day,"
AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

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Grand stand, $1. Ladies, 50c.
Special trains leave foot of Chambers St., New-York, at 12:30, 1:15, and 1:45 P. M., and foot West 23d St. at 12:25, 1:10, and 1:40 P. M.
G. V. SASS, Sec'y. G. H. ENGEMAN, Pres't.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Page.		Page.	
Amusements	7	Hotels	7
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	6	Houses and Flats Wanted	7
Board Wanted	7	Instruction	7
Boarders Wanted	7	Law Schools	7
Business Notices	5	Legal Notices	7
City Flats To Let	7	Meetings	6
City Items	5	New Publications	5
City Real Estate For Sale	7	Proposals	7
Country Real Estate For Sale	7	Public Notices	7
Deaths	5	Situations Wanted	7
Dividends	6	Special Notices	5
Excursions	7	Summer Resorts	7
Financial	6	Surrogate Notices	7
Furnished Rooms	7	The Turf	3
Help Wanted	7	To Let for Business Purposes	10
		Unfurnished Rooms	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. and Irving Place—8:00—Black Crook. Matinée.
AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St. and 8th Av.—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter — Roof Garden.
BROADWAY, Broadway and 41st St.—8:00—Panjandrum.
CASINO ROOF GARDEN, Broadway and 39th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway and 30th St.—8:30—L'Enfant Prodigue.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
ELDORADO, Palisades, opposite 42d St.—5:00—Balloon Ascension. 8:30—King Solomon.
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.—8:15—Liberty Hall.
GARDEN, Madison Av. and 27th St.—8:30—Vaudeville.
GRAND OPERA, 23d St. and 8th Av.—8:00—The Span of Life.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway and 29th St.—8:00—Variety.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 23d St. and 6th Av.—8:00—Vaudeville. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Av. and 23d St.—8:15—Captain Lettarblair.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St., near Broadway—8:30—The New South.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN AND TOWER, Madison Av. and 26th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—Afternoon and evening—Concert. Fireworks.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. and 4th Av.—9:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.—Art Exhibition.
POLO GROUNDS, 155th St. and 8th Av.—4:00—Chicago vs. New-York.
STAR, Broadway and 13th St.—8:15.—The Player.

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The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, warmer, fair weather.

The House of Representatives having manifested a laudable curiosity as to the exact Treasury operations under the Sherman act, Mr. CARLISLE yesterday sent them a full statement. The Treasury has bought in three years, since the law went into operation, 161,521,000 ounces of silver at a cost of $150,669,450. The present market value of the silver—or, rather, the value at market prices, for it could not be sold at any such price—is $119,510,000, showing a loss of a little more than $30,000,000. That is a small matter compared to other losses it has inflicted upon us, but it gives an idea of the kind of business the Treasury has been doing under the Sherman law.

The Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic asserted last week at a meeting of veterans that "there is not a man on the pension rolls to-day who wasn't placed there honestly and just as the pension laws required him to be." And yet it is not possible that he is unacquainted with the history of the wholesale frauds perpetrated by VAN LEUVEN, the pension attorney doing business in Iowa, Minnesota, and certain other Western States, which the Pension Bureau has had under examination for some weeks, and concerning which Commissioner LOCHREN gave a statement to the press yesterday. In this instance, as in the case of the frauds in Virginia, scores, and probably hundreds of veterans were placed on the rolls dishonestly and fraudulently, although it appears that in many cases the applicants themselves may fairly be regarded as innocent. Even if nothing be said about the thousands of pensions issued unlawfully by RAUM under his Order No. 164, such notorious frauds as these committed by VAN LEUVEN should not be ignored by a Commander in Chief of the Grand Army.

The reports of the savings banks of this State for the year ending on the 30th of June show that they were still increasing in the number of depositors and the amount of deposits. The total number of open accounts on June 30 was 1,621,842, against 1,556,133 on the 1st of July, 1892, an increase of 65,709. The amount due depositors had increased by more than twenty-seven millions, or from $610,560,031 to $642,931,377. The only unfavorable indication in the reports was in a reduction of some $5,750,000 in the surplus account, due doubtless to diminished income from investments without a corresponding diminution in interest payments. But, as they still hold a surplus over their liabilities of more than $84,000,000, they are in a position to resist a much greater strain than has yet been put upon them or is likely to be put upon them.

The announcement that the reballoting in France for the seats not filled by the election of Sunday will take place Sept. 3 would be of great interest if the control of the Legislature were in doubt. That is so far from being the case that the Republicans have a majority, and, with the Conservative Republicans, a very strong majority. This majority will doubtless be increased by the supplementary election, according to the universal law by which one political victory begets, or at least facilitates another. The result in France is likely to be what it would be here upon the one-third of the States which voted in November if the other two-thirds were "October States." Some of the contests will be interesting on personal grounds, but the political result of the supplementary elections will be of no importance.

The conciliatory disposition manifested on both sides makes it likely that the "incident" of Aigues-Mortes will soon be closed. The Italian case was more or less weakened by the fact that the mobs of several Italian cities took their redress into their own hands and proceeded to commit upon French residents the very outrages of which they had to complain when committed by Frenchmen upon Italians resident in France. It seems odd that the first apology should have come from Italy when the first offense came from France. But the promptness of Italy in making an apology for the misconduct of the Roman mob, and in removing Roman officials, makes the Italian demand for reparation for the original offense all the stronger. The French Government has already promised the removal of the indiscreet Mayor of Aigues-Mortes, and it will doubtless consent to pay an indemnity for the massacred Italians, especially since Italy has already offered reparation for the destruction done to French property in Italy, though this did not include any loss of life. It is noteworthy that the excitement seems to have been much greater in Italy than in France, a fact probably due to the existence in France of another form of excitement in the shape of the elections.

MR. VOORHEES'S SPEECH.

Senator VOORHEES, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, yesterday made a carefully-prepared speech, nominally on the bill reported by his committee repealing the provision of the Sherman act for the purchase of silver bullion, but he embraced the entire situation, and gave his views as to the legislation required by it. The speech was, in one respect, a triumph for the friends of the repeal of the act of 1890, for it was a very urgent and impassioned argument for repeal on grounds which the most confirmed free-coinage man could not find fault with. If the official leader of the majority in the Senate on financial questions can advocate repeal in the spirit which he shows in his speech, there can be no difficulty in any member of the majority in either house voting with him. Doubtless the attitude of Senator VOORHEES in this matter will have, and was intended to have, great influence with those members of his party who have been demanding unlimited coinage of silver. In this regard it must be accepted as encouraging by those who look to the result of the present extraordinary session of Congress, who believe the result to be of the greatest possible importance, and are prepared to look with indifference upon the theories of those who will help to bring it about.

Nor can it be denied that from the point of view of the free-coinage men, Mr. VOORHEES'S position is much more reasonable than that of those who refuse to vote for repeal. There is no aid for free coinage in the act of 1890. The longer it remains on the statute books, the more difficult becomes free coinage and the more certain it is that the people will not consent to free coinage. Under the provisions of this act the bullion in the Treasury is steadily and rapidly increased; if free coinage is to be adopted, this accumulation must be taken care of in some way; it must be either coined or sold, and whichever is done it makes free coinage more dangerous and more sure to encounter popular opposition. The only sensible thing for free-coinage men to do is to get the law out of the way as soon as possible, and then to take up their favorite scheme. We do not say that they would succeed. We are quite sure that they would not succeed, and equally sure that they ought not to; but they would stand a better chance with the law wiped out than they possibly can with silver being piled up in the Treasury, a menace to the finances of the country and of the world.

We should have been better pleased had Mr. VOORHEES seen his way clear to announce his intention to vote for unconditional repeal, without any reserve or hypothesis. He intimated in his remarks yesterday that if he found that support of a sound financial system, embracing the coinage of silver on an equality with gold, might be essential to the success of immediate repeal, which is the primary duty of the hour, he would support such a measure. But it cannot be too plainly or too often insisted upon that unlimited silver coinage on any ratio would be fatal to the purpose sought through repeal. The repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law is imperatively needed, because its continued operation would bring the Government to silver payments. The unlimited coinage of silver at any ratio conceivable would bring the Government to silver payments at once. The stoppage of silver purchases would dispel fear and restore confidence. Unlimited coinage at a changed ratio would intensify fear and destroy all confidence.

It would not be a compromise, it would be an absolute and fatal surrender. The evils from which we have so far suffered would be prolonged and multiplied. The depression which until now has been almost wholly financial, from which industry and commerce have suffered only indirectly and from which they can and will rally promptly if silver buying be stopped, would become general, would last a long time, and would produce disasters compared with which our recent experience would seem like prosperity. Though, as we have said, we do not for a moment expect any such action by Congress, and though we are confident that no law for unlimited coinage of silver can possibly find its way to the statute book, we should have been glad if Mr. VOORHEES had left no chance of illusion to the advocates of such a measure.

We have no desire at present to comment on the views of Mr. VOORHEES as to the motives and assumed action of the bankers of the United States. We do not question the sincerity with which he holds these views, but they are based on such misapprehension of facts, they are so unjust, and are known to such multitudes of his fellow-citizens to be without foundation and almost without excuse, that they can have but little influence, and such as they have must constantly diminish.

CITY TAX RATE AND EXPENSES.

Another step was taken yesterday by the Board of Aldermen in the long process of determining the income and expenses of the City Government for the current year. This process begins at the opening of the year with the estimate of expenses made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and confirmed by the Aldermen, which becomes in effect the appropriation of money for the various purposes designated. The total for this year was $37,444,154.68, and this amount less the resources of the General Fund was to be raised by taxation. The General Fund is the receptacle of such city revenues from other sources than taxation as are not otherwise disposed of by law, the bulk of such revenues going into the Sinking Fund. After deducting the General Fund revenues and adding the Aldermen's estimates for deficiencies the amount to be raised by taxation this year is just over $35,000,000, of which about $10,000,000 is for State taxes and the account of the municipal debt.

After the estimates of the year have been made up, the process of assessing the value of property for taxation begins, and it is July before the assessment rolls are submitted to the Board of Aldermen upon which they calculate the tax for the year. The total assessed valuation this year is $1,933,518,529, an increase of more than $105,000,000 over that of last year, and the tax rate has been fixed at 1.82 per cent. This is .03 lower than that of last year, and is said to be the lowest within the memory of men. It is not, however, to be taken as an index of public expenditures. The low rate is in part due to increased valuations, and in part to the virtual concealment of certain classes of expenditures by the Sinking Fund operations.

The expenses of the Dock Department, for instance, never appear in the estimates for the year. They are met by the issue of bonds, which are authorized by the Sinking Fund Commission, and which, under the present law, cannot exceed $3,000,000 a year. On the other hand, the revenue from rentals and penalties is paid into the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the city debt. It is presumed that the Dock Department is practically self-supporting, but nobody can tell whether it adds more to the Sinking Fund from its receipts than it adds to the debt by its expenditures without a study and analysis of reports or statements which the public rarely sees or pays attention to. A good deal of the paving that has been going on in the last few years, besides various public improvements, is paid for by the issue of bonds. To get a full understanding of the subject of municipal receipts and expenses one must study, not only the estimates and the taxes, but the statistics of the city debt and Sinking Fund. One general fact in regard to the city finances is easily grasped. A recent report of the Controller showed that additions to the Sinking Fund more than keep pace with the increase of bonded indebtedness, so that the net debt was diminished in the first half of the year, and now it appears that the rate of taxation is lower than ever.

ARE THEY MISREPRESENTED?

We published on Monday the patriotic opinions of Mr. THOMAS DOLAN, President of the Manufacturers' Club, concerning the cause of the prevailing depression and the remedy that should be applied. At the same time we quoted passages from the editorial articles in the last five or six numbers of the weekly organ of Mr. DOLAN'S club, showing that this organ, published by the club and edited under the supervision of a committee of five—Mr. DOLAN being a member of it—was preaching doctrines directly opposed to the convictions and clearly-expressed opinions of Mr. DOLAN and designed to give aid and comfort to the opponents of his policy and to the advocates of the free coinage of silver.

There must be many other influential members of the Manufacturers' Club—which, we should explain, is one of the three powerful high-tariff associations in the country—whose opinions are opposed to those so persistently and emphatically expressed in the columns of the *Manufacturer*, and we cannot understand why they permit themselves and their organization to be misrepresented in that journal without protest. Following is a list of the club's officers:

President—THOMAS DOLAN; Vice Presidents—EDWIN H. FITLER, WILLIAM WOOD; Treasurer—ROBERT DORNAN; Secretary—CHARLES HEBER CLARK; Assistant Secretary—WILLIAM S. STOCKTON; Directors—BENJAMIN ALLEN, CHARLES HEBER CLARK, JOHN H. CONVERSE, SAMUEL H. CRAMP, GEORGE V. CRESSON, CHARLES DELANEY, JAMES DOAK, JR., JAMES DOBSON, ROBERT DORNAN, GEORGE W. ELKINS, HOWARD EVANS, WILLIAM H. GRUNDY, JAMES GILLINDER, HENRY S. HALE, JOHN H. LORIMER, GEORGE A. MITCHELL, JOHN S. NAYLOR, THOMAS A. PEARCE, WILLIAM H. PFAHLER, JAMES POLLOCK, THEODORE C. SEARCH, JOSEPH P. TRUITT."

We have not at hand a complete list of members, but the committee lists contain the names of THEODORE JUSTICE, BENJAMIN C. POTTS, CYRUS ELDER, JOSEPH S. PATTERSON, STOCKTON BATES, and ALEXANDER CROW, JR., and it is known that many of the prominent merchants and manufacturers of Eastern Pennsylvania are actively interested in the association.

It does not seem probable that these gentlemen have been familiar with the attitude of their weekly journal toward the very important questions now before Congress and the people. We know what President DOLAN'S opinions are, thanks to his clear and forcible expression of them in a statement prepared for publication. We are not ready to believe that the doctrines and arguments set forth in the *Manufacturer* are approved by Messrs. CRAMP, DORNAN, DOBSON, SEARCH, JUSTICE, POLLOCK, TRUITT, PATTERSON, CROW, BATES, and many of their associates. Will these gentlemen say, for example, that free coinage of silver at the "ratio of 20 to 1 is probably the best thing that can be secured during the madness of the hour"?

Do they believe that the repeal of the purchase clause of the silver law will cause "no improvement in business"; that the sole cause of the present stringency is the victory of the Democratic Party in November last; that the silver law has had a "beneficent" effect; that the movement against the free coinage of silver has been caused by "a British conspiracy to obtain from us at unnaturally low prices the cotton, wheat, silver, and other commodities produced by us"; that "American editors" who oppose the free coinage of silver are either stupid or "have deliberately lent themselves to promotion of the British purpose to feed Englishmen and run English cotton mills at the expense of the American people"?

Do they know that the paper which they publish is continually supporting the assertion of the silver miners, that certain parts of the law of 1873 were enacted by fraud or corruption; and is saying that they were enacted as the result of "a British conspiracy" which has "robbed the American people of one-third of the value of their products"; that it asserts that adherence to the gold standard has cost this country "thousands of millions of dollars," and is "filling the earth with ruin and the minds of men with consternation and despair"; and that its columns are loaded every week with other stuff of this sort that might have been taken from the resolutions of a Rocky Mountain silver convention or a Populist harangue?

We direct their attention to these things, not only because the journal in question is supposed to represent their opinions, but also because we suspect that it is circulated throughout the country, as other publications of the kind have been circulated, by associations resembling their own. The Protective Tariff League has promoted the wide circulation of its weekly organ in many ways, and at times has regularly supplied stereotyped plates, containing parts of each issue, to as many as 2,000 newspapers. If Mr. DOLAN'S association is promoting the circulation of its weekly organ's arguments and doctrines in this way, the influential members of the association should be sure that these doctrines and arguments are such as they can commend. Everybody knows now that those which have been published and circulated are not approved by the President of the organization.

HARD TIMES AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Mayor GILROY, in reply to an application from Mr. GOMPERS, President of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday made some remarks that are perhaps capable of being misconstrued or distorted. Mr. GOMPERS had applied to the municipality to help the unemployed and relieve their distress by "making work" for them. There is reason to believe that the distress and the number of unemployed have been considerably exaggerated. The Russian and Polish Jews who turned out to be counted the other night called themselves in resolutions "thousands upon thousands," but impartial estimates made them only a few hundred, and they bore no more signs than usual with their class of privation and distress. The most trustworthy sources of information about the extent of distress are the charitable organizations, and they do not report a situation that is very unusual or alarming.

However that may be, it is plain that the municipal officers have no authority to make work for anybody, any more than they have to give away the money of the taxpayers in charity, except through the authorized sources and in the lawful ways. To hold out expectations that the municipal work is to be increased for the sake of giving more employment would be to mislead the people concerned. The Mayor did not really do this, but he might be misunderstood to have done it, and in such a matter it is important to guard against misconception.

On the other hand, there is very good reason why the city should push to completion the works that are already authorized by law. Hard times are the best times for a corporation or an individual to make improvements for which the money is already in hand, for the reason that the improvements can then be made cheaper than at any other time. By pushing such works as are already authorized the city can take advantage of the labor market and do the work for less money than it could do when private employment absorbed all the laborers. That it will incidentally relieve distress by this course is a consideration that may properly appeal to a humane official in his individual capacity, but which he has no right to make the basis of his official action. In fact, however, all the work which the authorities can lawfully put in hand at once does not amount to very much. It does not amount altogether to so much as either the laying of the cable in Broadway or the laying of the cable in Third Avenue. It would not have a considerable effect in mitigating the distress of the unemployed, and it would be worse than worthless for this purpose if it were permitted to be made the occasion of forming a select and favored class of workmen.

THE "STAKE" IN THE COUNTRY.

The canny Scotchman who called on the meeting at Union Square on Saturday evening not to listen to the crazy EMMA GOLDMAN or to any one else who had no "stake" in the country was a good representative of the class that for long years to come, at any rate, can be depended on to make the Anarchist propaganda in this country of no avail. We may take the deposits in the savings banks as a fair indication of its numbers, though they are defective—many thousands of persons having put their savings in little homes or parcels of land instead of putting them in the banks. The amount of deposits in the savings banks of the country, as reported three years ago, was over $1,700,000,000. This is five times the amount of outstanding United States notes. It is ten times the amount of all the national bank notes in the United States. It is nearly three times the interest-bearing debt of the Nation. And, what is most significant, it is nearly three times as great as the deposits were twenty years ago.

Now this enormous sum belongs to about 4,800,000 depositors. There are only some 17,000,000 males over twenty-one years of age in the United States, so that the number of depositors is equal to 28 per cent., or two-sevenths of all the adult males in the country. Of course a very large fraction of the depositors are women and children, but taking the whole population we find that there is a depositor in a savings bank for every thirteen of the men, women, and children in the land. In the State of New-York, which has about one-third of all the deposits in the Union, the number of depositors is over 1,620,000; that is to say, there are six-sevenths as many depositors as there are grown-up males in the State, and nearly one-fourth as many depositors as there are men, women, and children of all ages in the State.

If it were practicable to ascertain the number of persons who own land or land and houses in lots in which they have invested, let us say, $1,000, and add this number to that of the savings-bank depositors, we should have a more complete, but still an inadequate, conception of the number of persons gaining their living by their daily toil who have a distinct property "stake" in the maintenance of law and order, in the firm protection of every one in what he possesses. We should have to add still to this number practically all persons who have insured their lives for as little, say, as a couple of thousands of dollars. To these again we must add the vast multitude of honest workingmen and workingwomen who are unable to lay aside any surplus, but who are dependent on the regular and safe and orderly course of business to secure steady employment. Against the army of law and order thus made up the Anarchists must, in the long run, be practically impotent.

FARMERS WILL GET THE WHEAT.

Judge Williams's Decision Affecting the Northern Pacific Elevator Company.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 22.—The celebrated case involving the Northern Pacific Elevator Company, a large number of New-England banks, and several hundred farmers of North Dakota and Northern Minnesota came up before Judge Williams of Arkansas in the United States Circuit Court to-day.

An application was made by Receiver Forbes for an order allowing him to distribute to the farmers the wheat which they had actually delivered to the elevator company upon the return to the company of its receipts. This application was objected to by the New-England banks and other creditors of the company who held warehouse receipts as collateral security for notes, because it gave the owners of wheat receipts a preference over the holders of warehouse receipts.

Judge Williams granted the application upon the ground that as to the wheat received from the farmers the elevator company was a bailee, and legally bound to return the wheat upon the surrender of the receipts; while as to the warehouse receipts delivered as security for money the elevator company was practically a chattel mortgagor, and if it issued the receipts without being in possession of the wheat it had committed a fraud, or if it had wheat on hand at the time it issued the receipts and subsequently disposed of the same it had misappropriated the wheat.

The decision of the court will affect about 240,000 bushels of wheat due the farmers.

The company has borrowed about $1,100,000 and has issued warehouse receipts to secure the same to the amount of 1,750,000 bushels. The shortage in the wheat is about 500,000 bushels.

The company claims at the time it issued warehouse receipts it had the wheat on hand and that the shortage arose from the settlement of the May corner in Chicago.

There are seventy-one creditors of the company in New-England alone, among them many banks.

CHECKS FOR RAILROAD MEN.

Employes Unable to Get Cash and Some of Them Go on Strike.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 22.—The Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad pay car reached this city to-day a week late. The men were greatly surprised at not receiving their money. In place of the cash their envelopes contained bank check, dated Sept. 11, and this notice:

"The scarcity of currency and the refusal of New-York banks to ship currency and the inability to convert drafts and bills of exchange into currency in the West compel us this month to pay our employes in checks dated Sept. 11. It is believed the present unusual condition which makes this necessary will soon pass away, and by next month we will be able to return to our former practice of paying in currency."

The men tried to discount their checks in the banks and with merchants, but failed. There was much indignation.

The switchmen at this point struck to-night as a result of the check payment, and all freight is at a standstill in the yards. The trainmen may decide to strike to-morrow. The engineers and firemen are also understood to be greatly dissatisfied.

M. B. Curtis Secures a Witness.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Counsel for M. B. Curtis, on trial for the murder of Policeman Grant, say that they will introduce as a witness G. W. Rumble, an inventor, of Syracuse, N. Y. Rumble was in San Francisco on the night of the murder and saw Grant shot. He is expected to testify that he saw the actor and another man in charge of a policeman, and that the other man resisted arrest, and finally shot Grant. The man then shot at Curtis and missed, and then fired a third shot at Rumble, which passed through his coat. The man then ran in one direction and Curtis in another, leaving Rumble standing near the dead body of the officer. Rumble says he was afraid he would be accused of the murder, so he scaled a fence into a vacant lot and hid under a wagon for two hours. Next day he met Judge Treadwell of this city and told the story to him. Treadwell corroborates Rumble's statement.

At Odds Over St. Mary's Chapel.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 22.—Bishop Williams has been asked to decide a controversy between St. John's Episcopal Church of Bridgeport and St. Paul's Church of Fairfield over the possession of St. Mary's-by-the-Sea, a new chapel being built at Black Rock, the fashionable resort which is the home of T. W. Pearsall, Jonathan Thorne, and other wealthy New-Yorkers.

The chapel is to be paid for by subscription. Mr. Pearsall gave the promoters land for a site, and Gen. T. L. Watson and others subscribed sums ranging from $100 down. Ex-President Harrison sent $10 for the fund, and $50 has been offered for his letter, which is to be sold to the highest bidder.

The Rev. W. Strother Jones of St. Paul's claims that the chapel is in his parish and the Rev. W. H. Lewis of Bridgeport holds that it is in the jurisdiction of his church.

Liquor Vessels as Souvenirs.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 22.—The first State Dispensary in Charleston was opened to-day at 631 King Street, near the railroad station. Its stock consisted of fifty-five barrels of bottled whisky and numerous cases of wine, gin, brandy, and beer, in vessels holding from half a pint to five gallons. Many purchases were made by gentlemen merely to get the souvenir, a bottle or flask or demijohn with the palmetto and the State coat of arms stamped upon it.

Arrest of Hoboken Policy Dealers.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 22.—The Hoboken police made another raid on policy dealers this afternoon, capturing four prisoners, three of whom are women. They are Mary Shafer of 106 Third Street, Bertha Quentin of 232 Park Avenue, and Annie Brennan of 104 Bloomfield Street. The fourth prisoner was William Wittenberg, a waiter in a saloon on Hudson Street.

SILVER MEN IN THE MINORITY

IOWA DEMOCRATS WILL DECLARE FOR HONEST MONEY.

Gov. Boies Yields to a Demand that He Shall Run for a Third Term—Serious Split in the Republican Party—Convention to be Called to Nominate a State Ticket Upon a Prohibition Platform—Preliminary Conference Will Be Held To-Morrow.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 22.—Representative Democrats of Iowa have been coming in to-day in large numbers to attend the Democratic State Convention, which will meet here to-morrow.

They are all happy to-night, for they have induced Gov. Boies to say that he will accept a third nomination for Governor if it shall come to him unanimously.

He said this to W. W. Wetmer to-night.

The strongest pressure has been brought to bear upon him all day, and at last he put it this way.

"I was sincere in my letter declining the nomination, but I will not oppose my judgment to the unanimous will of the party."

Lieut. Gov. Bestow, who has been a promising candidate for Governor, is perfectly satisfied with this. He will be renominated for Lieutenant Governor.

The assurance of an honest dollar platform had much to do with the Governor's decision.

The convention promises to be an interesting one from a national standpoint, because of the fight that will be made on the silver plank in the platform. A few days ago the indications were that the convention would be in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

But the events of the last few days have shown that the Democrats of Iowa who favor unlimited coinage of silver are in a decided minority. J. G. Van Wagner of Lyon County, who expected to lead the silver fight, was beaten in his candidacy for delegate to the convention in his own county by a vote of 3 to 1. Other counties of the Eleventh District which are the strongholds of the Silverites are represented here by men who will stand on the Democratic national platform of 1892 for an honest dollar.

They say that the party in the State cannot afford to stultify itself, as it would by declaring for free silver, just for the sake of holding Populist votes for local offices in Western Iowa.

Free silver has the support of the Eighth District almost solid, a majority in Polk County and the City of Des Moines, and some strength in the Sixth, Ninth, and Eleventh Districts, but the general sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of the national platform, with possibly some slight concession to silver in the matter of words.

The temperance plank will be the platform of two years ago, which declared in favor of five-hundred-dollar licenses, to which towns might add as much as they pleased.

There is no contest over other offices than the Governorship. James G. Day, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, a Republican until two years ago, who was forced off the Supreme Bench because of his decision against the prohibitory amendment, will be nominated for Supreme Judge.

It is now a week since the Republican State Convention put forth its local option platform and declared its independence of the ultra Prohibition vote by promising to maintain prohibition in the counties where it was in force. It was hoped to hold all the Prohibition vote that was Republican.

But local option does not seem to be satisfactory. Reports of bolting Republican Prohibitionists are coming from all parts of the State.

A conference has been called here for Aug. 24 to arrange for a State Convention of Prohibition Republicans to be held about Sept. 7, at the time of the State fair, to nominate a State ticket.

This call is signed by two of the best-known Republicans in this city, who were delegates to the late Republican State Convention.

Another method that will be chosen to defeat the object of the Republican platform will be to adopt a strict Prohibition platform in the counties to bind members of the Legislature against the State platform. This, it is thought, would save Republican votes for United States Senator. Some Prohibitionists now openly avow that the candidature of Albert B. Cummins of Des Moines, one of the most conspicuous and able of the anti-Prohibition Republican leaders in Iowa, for United States Senator, has strengthened the Republican Party in the anti-Prohibition districts, and say that several of them will be carried by the Republicans for the first time in from six to ten years.

On the other hand Mr. Cummins is obnoxious to extreme Prohibitionists, who look upon his improved chances with great distrust.

What Republicans most fear at present is the action of the Methodist conference soon to begin. Heretofore they have always indorsed the Republican Party, but now many of the Elders are out against the "surrender to the saloon," as they characterize local option. They threaten to take part in a third party prohibition movement.

The Republican managers say that they can stand a loss of 25,000 votes to the Prohibitionists, because they will gain largely from the river counties and German communities that have lately been Democratic on account of prohibition. Republicans hope to get them back now on national issues, but if the movement now started shall gain strength, as it has for the past few days, it will poll 40,000 votes. Then the only hope of the Republican Party in Iowa will be that the Populists may draw as much from the Democrats on account of the silver question as the Prohibitionists do from the Republicans on account of prohibition.

The Populists, led by Gen. James B. Weaver, are determined to vote a ticket that shall stand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

TALKING WITH OUR SENATORS.

Controller Campbell in Washington to Hear Silver Speeches.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Controller Frank Campbell arrived in Washington from Albany this morning. He was at the Capitol this afternoon and spent some time with both the New-York Senators. To-night he dined with Senator Murphy at the Arlington, and later sat with him in the lobby and discussed matters political in New-York State.

Mr. Campbell said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he simply ran over to hear some of the silver speeches. It is taken for granted that Mr. Campbell's mission related principally to the coming State campaign. He said to-night, before his departure for Albany, that the Democratic convention would probably be held late in September. That is the idea one gets who converses with Senator Murphy on the subject.

It takes money to run a campaign, and the leaders would prefer to see the financial situation changed for the better before calling the convention.

ARMED MINERS IN CAMP.

Determined to Prevent Men from Going to Work in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 22.—Manager Devlin of he Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé coal department, received word to-day that M. L. Walters, President of the Miners' Union, with fifty armed men, had gone into camp at Frontenac, near Pittsburg, to prevent miners from going to work.

It is reported that 300 armed strikers are on their way to join Walters, but this number is probably exaggerated.

Sheriff Deets of Crawford County has called out a large posse, and arms are being sent from Pittsburg.

President Walters has issued a manifesto denouncing as "scabs" all miners who may go to work. He says they will be driven out. As all these miners have been served with restraining orders issued by Judge Foster of the United States District Court, United States Marshal Walker will take part in any trouble which may arise.

Mr. Walker told THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S representative last night that he had fifty Deputies ready to move at a moment's notice, selected from his old Indian Territory Deputies.

The situation is critical, as Walters is desperate. He dreads the fate of Martin Irons. He must give an accounting of the relief funds that have passed through his hands.

Bishop McMahon's Body Taken Home.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22.—The body of Bishop McMahon was brought to this city from Lakeville this afternoon. It will lie in state to-morrow. Arrangements for the funeral are not completed, but it is expected that it will be held Friday.

The Bishop was conscious to the last, and passed away peacefully after the sacraments of the Church had been administered to him. Miss Rose McMahon, his sister; the Revs. W. J. Stanley, T. P. Bannon, and Dr. Welch of Norfolk, were at his bedside.

The body will be buried in the crypt at the cathedral, where the former Bishops of the diocese repose.

Vicar General Hughes of Hartford will now act as Bishop.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—For twenty-five years past William J. Coleman has lain upon his bed in San Francisco paralyzed in the lower extremities, and with no hope of ever regaining the power to walk. He has watched through the window the growth of the city, and has read as he lay books almost without number. He is contented, almost happy, and enjoys what he calls his good health, and apparently has as great a fear of death as the ruggedest man who walks the city's streets. But it has not always been so. At first, when he began to realize his hopeless condition, he longed to die. "Before I came to bed," he said to a friend the other day, "I lived an active life and loved exercise and fresh air, so the thought of illness and helplessness drove me nearly mad. Now it does not seem so long looking back. The first years dragged terribly. The anxiety and restlessness are all gone, and it has become natural to me to lie here without any thought of rising."

—Bishop Healy has appointed the Rev. Father Michael C. O'Brien of Bangor to the Vicar Generalship of the Catholic diocese of Maine, made vacant by the death of the Very Rev. Father John W. Murphy of Portland. The appointee is described as a man of rare tact, good judgment, unusual energy, and great intellectual power. He is a native of Ireland, and will soon complete his fifty-first year. He was ordained to the priesthood, under a special dispensation, when more than a year under the canonical age. He is famous among learned men as a philologist, especially in the Indian tongues, and he has had the Penobscot tribe of Indians for some years under his spiritual care.

—Associate Justice Charles E. Fenner of the Supreme Court of Louisiana has tendered his resignation, being desirous of resuming the practice of law, which is at once more remunerative and in some ways more congenial to his tastes. He was first appointed to the bench in 1880, and he is now the senior member of the court in consecutive service. His present term will not end until 1896, and it is conceded in the State that he would receive and merit reappointment should he remain upon the bench. Gov. Foster is in Canada, and the resignation has not yet been accepted.

—Gov. Waite of Colorado intends to remain in Western New-York several weeks, and during his stay will tell the people of Chautauqua and the neighboring counties what he thinks on the financial question. He used to live in Chautauqua County, and has many old acquaintances there. He is one of the few who wear linen dusters when they travel on the cars, but he would likely discard it should he undertake to cross the incarnadined ford he pictured in his Denver and Chicago speeches.

—C. P. McLain and wife of Acworth, Ga., had a happy family reunion recently, at which were present seven of their eight children, with their husbands or wives, forty-one grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren. Mr. McLain is now seventy-five years old and his wife seventy-three, and for fifty-six years they have lived a happy wedded life.

—Ex-Gov. Nathaniel S. Berry of New-Hampshire will celebrate his ninety-seventh birthday at his home, in Bristol, on Friday, Sept. 1, if all goes well with him.

SMALL TALK.

—Rudyard Kipling's new home at Brattleborough, Vt., which has just been completed, stands on a hillside and commands a wide view of the Connecticut Valley and the New-Hampshire hills. It is a two-story frame house, 70 feet long and 22 feet wide. There is one tier of eleven rooms facing toward the highway on the east. Opposite them is a large hall into which opens the front door, the only means of entrance and exit. The house has four open fireplaces and a furnace. Mr. Kipling's study is the southeast corner room, and it contains a bay window. In the attic is a billiard room lighted by two dormer windows.

—Four generations of one branch of the Lincoln family met at the home of Marvin Lincoln in Malden, Mass., a few days ago. The oldest one present was eighty years old, and the youngest five months. There was one great grandfather, one great grandmother, two grandfathers, two grandmothers, three fathers, four mothers, one brother and two sisters of the last-named generation, and nineteen other minor relatives.

—The Harvard class of 1838 has lost ten members by death since 1890, while the preceding class, that of 1837, in that time has lost only one. But when the quinquennial catalogue of the university was issued in 1890 the class of '37 had only sixteen surviving members, while that of '38 had twenty-two. The former class graduated forty-seven, and the latter sixty-eight.

—Six States of the Union are represented in the present Congress entirely by native sons. They are Maine, Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, and Louisiana. All the others have borrowed their delegations in part or wholly from their sister States or foreign countries.

NUGGETS.

—A Westerly clergyman must be trying to stir up bad blood, judging by the subject chosen for his Sunday sermon, "Was Paul a woman hater?" It is now in line for some original divine to accuse Solomon of inquiring, "Is marriage a failure?"—*Norwich Bulletin.*

—The biographer of Wagner asserts that the composer's strongest emotion was his love for dogs. People who have listened to his pieces played on the brass band have always believed it was cats or poll parrots.—*Minneapolis Times.*

—"I wonder," thought Frank as he awakened in the country early in the morning, "whether that rooster tells the sun when to get up or the sun tells the rooster. I wish they'd both wait until I was ready."—*Harper's Young People.*

—Rescuer—Hurry! Quick! Throw her a life preserver.

Drowning Girl—Haven't—you—a—white—one! That—dirty—drab—doesn't—match—my—blue—suit. —*Puck.*

—Secretary Smith thinks the Indians need to be instructed in cooking. Can it be that Mr. Smith is contemplating the modern cooking school mode of extermination?—*Washington Post.*

—Diner—Isn't this meat rather tough?

Walter—There's no denying that, Sir, but then we serve extra strong toothpicks after it.—*Boston Transcript.*

—Whenever you have a proposition to get something for nothing, it will pay you to walk around it by the furthest route.—*Houston Press.*

Delegates to the Catholic Congress.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—It is announced that among the delegates to the Catholic Congress will be Chairman Carter of the Republican National Committee and Chairman Harrity of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Carter is appointed from the Vicariate of Idaho, and Mr. Harrity from the Archdiocese of Philadelphia. The list of New-York delegates, particularly, includes many well-known men—Bourke Cockran, Gen. Di Cesnola, Herman Ridder, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Eugene Kelly, William R. Grace, Hugh J. Grant, and Mayor Gilroy.

Stole Miss Holmes's Diamond Rings.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Six diamond rings, valued at about $1,000, were stolen Friday evening, Aug. 11, from the room occupied by Miss Minnie Holmes of New-York at the Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George.

Suspicion rested upon James Walker, a colored employe of the house, and he was arrested yesterday. Five of the rings were found sewed in the bottom hem of the prisoner's trousers. He admitted taking the rings, and was held for the Grand Jury.

From Victoria to Yokohama.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 22.—The latest rumor concerning the future operations of sealers is that Yokohama will be the headquarters of the industry in place of Victoria, all fleets from the province making Japanese ports their home, while continuing to fly the British flag.

It is said that time and profits can be saved by this arrangement. Outfitting will be inexpensive in Yokohama.

ITALY'S HONOR IS SATISFIED

THE THREATENED COMPLICATION WITH FRANCE AVERTED.

Action of the French Authorities Such that Admiral Brin Considers the Incident Closed—Rioting Continues, However, in Different Parts of Italy—French Property in Peril in Sicily, Naples, Genoa, and Turin—France Will Indemnify the Victims' Families.

ROME, Aug. 22.—According to a semi-official announcement made this evening, Admiral Brin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has instructed Signor Ressman, Italian Ambassador to France, to inform the French Government that, in view of its spontaneous dismissal of the Mayor of Aigues-Mortes, the Italian Government, appreciating the friendly disposition thus shown and placing complete confidence in the efficient and impartial action of the French magistracy for the punishment of the guilty parties, is happy to be able to consider the incident satisfactorily closed.

The popular ferment arising from the Aigues-Mortes affair shows no sign of subsidence, although to-day there has been no rioting in this city.

The agitation is spreading in the provinces. At Milazzo, on the north coast of the island of Sicily, a mob last night paraded the streets and acted in a most disorderly manner. Finally the leaders of the rioters proposed that an attack be made upon the French Consulate, and the proposal was greeted with shouts of approval. Arming themselves with stones and other missiles, the mob marched to the Consulate and smashed about every window in the building. The escutcheon of France over the doorway was torn down and taken possession of by the mob. An attempt was then made to burn it, but the police somewhat tardily arrived and drove the rioters off. Some of the officers espied the escutcheon and rushed into the crowd and recaptured it.

There was a renewal of the rioting at Genoa to-day, during which an omnibus was totally wrecked. The agitation in Genoa, though nominally directed against the French, is said to be actually the work of Anarchists. Troops have been sent to Genoa to assist the authorities there to prevent a recurrence of the rioting.

The acting Prefect has issued orders forbidding all public gatherings and the collecting of crowds on street corners or in open spaces.

The anti-French agitators have continued their demonstrations in Naples and Turin. This evening crowds rioted in the streets of both cities, tore down French signs, and threatened French residents. The Naples Municipal Council has appropriated 10,000 lire for the relief of families that lost members in the massacre, and a public fund for the same purpose was opened to-day.

The *Tribuna* prints an interview with ex-Premier Crispi, in which he refers to the massacre as a "most unfortunate affair, likely to delay indefinitely the reconciliation of France and Italy."

The Italian Government is taking steps to punish the officials who are held responsible for not preventing rioting in this city as shown in the attempt, night before last, by the mob, to burn the French Embassy. Signor Giolitti, the Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, to-day issued a decree ordering the suspension from office of Senator Galenda, Prefect of Rome; Signor Sandri, Chief of Police; and Signor Majuetti, Inspector of Police, in the district in which the French Embassy is situated. The decree states that the suspension of the three officials is due to their failure to maintain order.

Signor Giolitti has also appointed a committee of inquiry to determine who is answerable for the failure to carry out the instructions in regard to the rioting given by the Ministers.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Rome correspondent of the *Central News* says that the French Government has promised to give Italy complete satisfaction for the Aigues-Mortes massacre. The families of the victims, as well as the workingmen compelled by the anti-Italian agitation to leave the district, will be fully indemnified.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Signor Ressman, Italian Ambassador to France, had another interview this morning with M. Dupuy, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. This evening M. Dupuy received the Mayor of Aigues-Mortes, who had been called upon to make a full report as to the recent killing of Italians at that place

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

Official Announcements of the German and Russian Governments.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—The Imperial Board of Health announces that there have been thus far this Summer only four cases of cholera in Germany. Three of the persons attacked died.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.—There have been five cholera deaths at Helsingfors, the capital of Finland.

The official cholera report from the affected Governments for the past week is as follows: In Kiev there were 529 new cases and 184 deaths; in Nijni Novgorod, 468 new cases and 191 deaths; in the Don province, 245 new cases and 109 deaths; in Samara, 198 new cases and 75 deaths; in Kazan, 75 new cases and 28 deaths; in Kalisco, 97 new cases and 33 deaths; in Minsk, 82 new cases and 15 deaths; in Simeirsk, 31 new cases and 11 deaths, and in Kherson, 54 new cases and 22 deaths. In the City of Moscow the daily averages for the week were 90 new cases and 38 deaths.

Owing to the quarantine regulations established by Bulgaria, Turkey, and Servia, the express-train service of the Eastern Railway between those countries and Russia has been entirely suspended. The express trains now run between Belgrade and Paris only.

Weary of Russian Rule.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.—An alleged conspiracy has been discovered in Kharkov, capital of the Government of that name, 420 miles southwest of Moscow, to bring about the separation of Ukraine from Russia. Ukraine was an old sub-division of Russia and Southeast Poland, which now forms the Governments of Kiev, Poltava, and Kharkov.

Twenty-six arrests have been made in connection with the conspiracy. One of the prisoners is a Mlle. Pulawry, who was employed as a governess.

French Election Returns.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Corrected returns from some of the electoral districts make a slight change in the results of the general elections for the Chamber of Deputies which were held on Sunday.

The figures at hand show the return of 315 Republicans, 30 Socialist Radicals and Socialists, 13 Conservateurs Ralliés, and 56 Conservatives. Second ballots are necessary in 170 districts.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Aldace F. Walker of Chicago is at the Grand.

—Outerbridge Horsey of Maryland is at the St. James.

—Gen. Orland Smith of Baltimore is at the Holland.

—Col. Sir H. Collett of England is at the Hoffman.

—Gen. James H. Wilson of Delaware is at the Brevoort.

—Bishop William Paret of Baltimore is at the Westminster.

—Ex-Congressman John F. Andrew of Boston is at the Waldorf.

—Bank Superintendent Charles M. Preston of Albany is at the Murray Hill.

—Salvador de Mendonça, Brazilian Minister at Washington, is at the Brunswick.

—Gen. Canevaro, Peruvian Minister at Washington, and Charles J. M. Gwinn of Maryland are at the Clarendon.

—Baron Ketteler, Baron Mutzenbecher, and Lieut. Heese of the German Legation at Washington are at the Cambridge.

—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, ex-Congressman John W. Stewart of Vermont, Judge John M. Davy of Rochester, and Smith M. Weed are at the Fifth Avenue.

Will Probably Convict Col. Hughes.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 22.—The court, in the trial of Col. J. W. F. Hughes, of the Kansas National Guard to-day ruled that the Adjutant General need not testify as to the meaning of the order issued to clear Representative Hall.

It is evident that the court intends to convict in spite of the testimony offered by the accused. The sentence can only be dishonorable dismissal. It is now claimed that the court, every member of which, excepting the President, is of inferior rank to Col. Hughes, was selected for this purpose, their views having been ascertained before they were detailed. The President was appointed the fifth General, where as the law provides for but four.

ASSIGNMENT BY S. SYKES & CO.

Caused by Indorsing for Weil, Dreyfus & Co., of Boston—In a Receiver's Hands.

S. Sykes & Co., wholesale dealers in boys' clothing at 1, 3, and 5 Lafayette Place, have failed with total liabilities of $350,000 and nominal assets of $400,000. William, Edward S., Charles, and Helen Sykes, who compose the firm, made an assignment yesterday to Lawyer M. Warley Platzek, giving preferences for $86,756. The partners in the firm are the widow and sons of Samuel Sykes, who died in Manchester, England, on Oct. 9, 1880. He began business in Detroit many years ago, and came to this city in 1864.

The firm had a large trade, and claimed over $200,000 capital in the business, and to have outside means of $100,000 in real estate, &c. Mr. Platzek, the assignee, said that the actual liabilities are about $250,000, including preferred claims, and the contingent liabilities are about $100,000 for indorsements. The firm indorsed for the accommodation of Weil, Dreyfus & Co. of Boston, now in the hands of a reciver, to the extent of $85,000 or $90,000, which paper is maturing rapidly. The immediate cause of the failure was these indorsements. Because of the stability of Weil, Dreyfus & Co., the assignors continued paying their own debts down to date and made no arrangements to meet contingent liabilities, relying upon Weil, Dreyfus & Co. to take up their notes. A few days ago the firm of S. Sykes & Co. was informed that it must look after the indorsed paper. The condition of the money market prevented the firm from raising the money.

All the assets have been turned over to the assignee. The nominal value of the assets will not fall far below $400,000.

A meeting of the creditors of S. Sykes & Co. will be held Monday next, when a statement of the firm's affairs will be presented, and a satisfactory arrangement it is hoped will be made.

Dispatches received in this city from Boston yesterday stated that Godfrey Morse had been appointed receiver for Weil, Dreyfus & Co., wholesale dealers in men's furnishing goods at 68-72 Summer Street, Boston, with a branch in this city at 675 Broadway. The members of the firm have had a disagreement and are unwilling to remain together in business. As a result it has become necessary to have the firm dissolved by legal proceedings. It is understood that the firm is entirely solvent and that all creditors will be paid in full.

Weil, Dreyfus & Co. is one of the largest houses in its line in Boston. The business was established there in 1864. The firm did a large business and claimed over $300,000 net surplus. Charles Weil, the senior partner, was on the staff of Gov. Ames of Massachusetts. The liabilities of the firm are currently reported to be upward of $750,000, which includes money borrowed from friends and banks and for merchandise. They owe largely in this city.

MRS. MEYER'S BABY DEAD.

The Little One Had Been Removed from the Prison to a Hospital.

The five-weeks-old baby of Dr. Henry C. Meyer, the alleged poisoner of Ludwig Brandt, alias Baum, born while the mother was in Detroit under arrest as the accomplice of her husband, died on Monday morning at the Post-Graduate Hospital, in East Twentieth Street. The child had been a weakling from birth.

When Mrs. Meyer was brought to this city from Detroit on the 5th inst., her two children—Arthur, fifteen months old, and an infant—accompanied her. They were given all the care that could be bestowed upon them during the railroad journey by Detective Sergeants Von Gerichten and Trainer, who brought them here, and when on the 7th inst. Mrs. Meyer was committed to the Tombs to await trial, she was not separated from her children.

It was evident from the first that the little ones could not receive the necessary care in the prison, and last Friday Dr. O'Sullivan, one of the counsel for the prisoners, prevailed on Mrs. Meyer to part with them. The boy, Arthur, was placed in the care of St. Barnabas Home in Mulberry Street, while the sick baby was taken to the Post-Graduate Hospital. Though the infant received the best of care at the hospital, it languished, and death came to its relief on Monday. Dr. O'Sullivan was notified, and yesterday he informed the parents of their child's death. The lawyer took charge of the funeral.

Arthur, the other child of the imprisoned couple, was taken away from St. Barnabas Home on Monday afternoon and was placed in the care of a private family by Dr. O'Sullivan.

KNOCKED A YOUNG WOMAN DOWN.

Exciting Chase After a Negro Who Jumped from a Third-Story Window.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 22.—The town was excited to-night over a chase by the police after a negro who had assaulted Miss Mamie McPhillips of New-York, who is living with her parents in a cottage here. A crowd gathered, which packed the street before the police reached the station house with their prisoner. He was safely locked up, though the crowd around the station house had to be driven back by the police.

Wilson or Williams is the prisoner's name. He is a hotel waiter and was out last night with Lulu Webster, a colored domestic in the family of Mr. McPhillips. This afternoon, Wilson or Williams went to McPhillips's house with the Webster woman.

Miss McPhillips was alone in the house and she demanded the reason for the man's presence. He pushed her violently from him and followed up the attack with a blow with his fist which knocked her down, dazing and frightening her. When her father returned from the city, an officer was called, who went to the hotel. The negro ran when he saw the officer, but was caught.

Leaving his coat in the officer's hands, he ran in the hotel upstairs, and jumped out of the third-story window. Men on the ground caught the negro, and he would have been roughly handled but for the intervention of the police.

It is said valuables are missing from the McPhillips home, and the prisoner will have to answer to the charge of robbery.

The Newsdealers' Festival.

A general meeting of the New-York Newsdealers and Stationers' Protective and Benevolent Association was held at 114 West Fourteenth Street last night. President T. J. McBride occupied the chair.

The third annual Summer-night's festival of the association will take place next Tuesday at Lion Park, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Ninth Avenue. The following members were appointed a Committee of Arrangements: B. Haag, (Chairman,) J. P. Mack, J. E. McBride, J. G. Walsh, J. G. Jackson, J. Brennan, W. H. McKiernan, P. McDermott, and P. Pigott.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

BENJAMIN CRANE, manufacturer of pearl buttons, of 88 Leonard Street, whose factory is at Hicksville, L. I., made an assignment yesterday to Louis P. Whiteman, giving preferences to Horwitz & Hershfield for $750 and to the Chemical National Bank for $2,000. Judgment for $882 was entered against him in favor the Park Bank and for $1,845 in favor of the Western National Bank, the latter being also against Frederick J. Kaldenberg. Mr. Crane was formerly a salesman for Mr. Kaldenberg. He started in business for himself on June 1, 1892, with a claimed cash capital of $20,000. Horwitz & Hershfield, his attorneys, said yesterday that he had indorsed heavily for Mr. Kaldenberg and was carried down by the latter's failure some months ago, a settlement having been long delayed. Mr. Crane's own business was perfectly solvent. The liabilities are about $75,000, a large part of which is contingent, being indorsements for Mr. Kaldenberg. Mr. Crane expects to get a favorable settlement from his creditors.

SALVATORE PANELLA, builder, against whom mechanics' liens for $9,755 were filed, has transferred four apartment houses at the corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, five apartment houses on Ninety-sixth Street near Amsterdam Avenue, and one house on Eighty-fifth Street between Third and Lexington Avenues to Thomas Graham, Jr., for $1. Yesterday two judgments were entered against him, one for $1,052 in favor of Theodor Westing and the other for $829 in favor of the Vermont Marble Company.

CREDITORS OF ABRAHAM LEVY, wholesale shoe dealer at 132 Duane Street, who sought to obtain the appointment of a receiver, have been defeated. Other creditors, represented by Herman Joseph, attorney for Jacob Simmons; Benjamin Alexander, Harry Joseph, the Sheriff, and Coroner opposed the appointment of a receiver, and Judge O'Brien has decided in their favor by denying both the motion for a receiver and for an injunction, with costs.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION COMPANY of Chicago has been attached for $2,250 in favor of the New-York Press Company, limited, of this city. Deputy Sheriff Hamilton served the attachment at the American Express Company's office to levy upon $5,000 worth of World's Fair souvenir coins which, it is said, had been received at the express company's office from Chicago.

THE SCHEDULE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES of Mayor D. C. Robinson of Elmira, N. Y., who made a general assignment to Hubert C. Mandeville, May 24, shows the assets to be actually worth $3,545,309.77; liabilities, exclusive of contingent and disputed items, $2,759,404.54.

MUELLER & SON, manufacturers of cigar and packing boxes at Milwaukee, Wis., have made an assignment to Frank Parker last evening. The assignee gave a bond of $170,000, representing the assets of the firm. What the liabilities are cannot be learned.

THE BUTLER-MUELLER COMPANY, dealers in lumber at Milwaukee, Wis., has assigned to Charles H. Ellis. The assignee's bond is for $163,000. B. D. Butler is President, and R. G. Mueller Secretary and Treasurer of the company.

C. W. MUZZEY, proprietor of the Orient Point House, L. I., was attached Saturday night. It is said the attachment, which was in favor of David Welch, who owns the hotel, was removed yesterday.

THE OHIO STONE COMPANY of Cleveland has gone into the hands of a receiver. Assets about $500,000 and liabilities $250,000. L. P. Haldeman was appointed receiver.

MEYER GOLDBERG, dealer in millinery, &c., at 9 Division Street, has been attached for $1,424 in favor of various creditors.

THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK of Winston, N. C., has been attached for $900 in favor of George E. Armstrong.

THE FARMERS AND MERCHANTS' STATE BANK has been attached for $1,199 in favor of Josiah A. Huston.

CHINA'S THREAT TO RETALIATE.

An Alleged Message from Viceroy Li to President Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 22.—A gentleman in this city has just received from a friend in Tien-Tsin, China, a letter stating that United Statet Consul William Bowman, who left that city a short time ago for the United States, carried with him a message from Viceroy Li Hung Chang to President Cleveland.

The gentleman who sends the information does not tell how he obtained a copy of the message, but he vouches for its authority. It is as follows:

"Report of an interview between the Viceroy Li Hung Chang and United States Consul Bowman, held June 29, 1893.

"The Viceroy Li Hang Chang requested Consul Bowman, on his return to the United States, to call upon President Cleveland and state to him:

First—That Viceroy Li appreciates the good intentions of the President and Secretary of State, and thanks them for their efforts to secure kind and just treatment for the Chinese residing in the United States.

Second—That Viceroy Li feels keenly the unfriendly nature and injustice of the Geary law.

Third—That China will take no action thereon until the next session of the United States Congress, in the hope that the Geary law will be modified or repealed.

Fourth—That if the next Congress decides to enforce the law, China will at once retaliate; friendly relations between the two countries will be broken off, and laws will be enacted looking toward the expulsion of all Americans from China.

Fifth—That meantime instructions have been issued to all Chinese officials to take special care to protect all American citizens living in China from violence.

BIGGEST THE WORLD HAS SEEN.

Magnificent Lawn Party at the World's Fair Last Evening.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—In all probability the largest lawn party the world has ever seen was that given at the White City to-night in honor of the visiting West Point cadets. No less than 25,000 people attended, and it is estimated by some that the number who enjoyed the grand lawn fête was double that.

The party was held on the beautiful lawns that surround the State buildings on the north end of the fair grounds. The trees were hung with many colored incandescent electric lights and the buildings were lighted and decorated in a most charming manner. There was an abundance of music and singing and dancing, and the officers in charge of each of the State buildings seemed to vie with those of their sister States in making the most attractive display.

At each of the State buildings there were large numbers of young ladies charmingly attired, and they added greatly to the enjoyment of the young soldiers. Crowds of outsiders came and the affair was among the most pleasant yet held at the White City.

The nations of the earth held high carnival on the water. Small craft of the fire world were afloat, manned by expert native boatmen, and bands of singers accompanied them. This was called an international regatta. There was dancing at some of the State buildings and upon the lawns. The night was given to the West Point cadets.

Early in the morning the curious nations, and, in fact, all nations, took part in national and international boat races. It was an instructive spectacle. All kinds of queer boats were there.

LIVELY DAYS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Increasing Attendance and New Attractions—The Live Stock Show.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Everybody interested pecuniarily in the fair is feeling better than he felt a month ago. From 120,000 to 150,000 visitors can be counted on now on ordinary days. Consequently, the concessionaires are offering extraordinary attractions, the management is spending money liberally on special amusements, and day by day the peculiar features of the programme are getting more interesting.

There was an interesting scene in the big live-stock pavilion to-day. The blue-blooded horses of the world were there, pawing and snorting and plunging about in vain efforts to free themselves from the gayly-attired grooms. It was the regular morning cavalcade, and all the magnificent animals of the horse family were out on dress parade.

Cattle of long lineage were brought out when the horses had been exhibited, and the assembled multitude applauded heartily. The following premiums were awarded:

Suffolk Punch Mares, Five-Years Old and Over.—Peter Hapley & Co.'s Bragg first, Peter Hapley & Co.'s Daffodil second, Mossom Boyd & Co.'s Maud third, Bert Ramsey's Saxtead fourth.

Short-Horn Bulls, Three-Years Old and Over.—T. S. Moberly's Abbotsburn first, J. G. Dobbins & Son's Gay Monarch second, T. S. Moberly & Son's Nonopareil Chief third, H. F. Brown's Earl Fawn fourth, J. H. Potts & Son's Thistlewood fifth, H. F. Brown's Golden Rule sixth.

AWARDS AT THE FAIR.

Department of Fine Arts Issues Another List of Winners.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The Committee on Awards announced to-day the following awards in the Department of Fine Arts:

UNITED STATES.—*Etching*—Gustave Mercier, Mrs. M. Nimmo Moran, Stephen Parrish, C. A. Platt, J. Alden Weir, J. McNeil Whistler.

Wood Engraving.—Walter M. Aikman, Peter Aitken, Victor Bernstrom, W. B. Closson, Timothy Cole, Edith Coper, W. J. Dana, S. P. Davis, E. H. Del Orme, T. Johnson, Frank French, Francis S. King, Elbridge Kingsley, Gustav Kruell, Albert M. Lindsay, William Miller, C. A. Powell, S. G. Putnam, E. Schladitz, J. Tinkey, Henry Wolf.

SWEDEN.—*Etching*—F. Boberg, A. H. Haig.

GERMANY.—*Etching*—Prof. G. Koepping, Joahannes Plato, Miss Doris Raab, H. Struck.

Line Engraving—Prof. G. Eilers, Prof. Hans Meyers, Albrecht Schultheiss.

HOLLAND.—*Etching*—Prof. C. L. Dake, Miss B. E. Van Houten, Philip Zitoken, W. Dezwart.

AUSTRIA.—*Etching*—W. Unger.

ITALY.—*Line Engraving*—Regia Calcografia of Rome.

SPAIN.—*Prints from Wood Cut, Colors*—Ricardo de Los Rios.

JAPAN.—*Prints from Wood Cuts, Colors*—Kokka-Sha.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Etchings*—D. Y. Cameron, Herbert Dicksee, Oliver Hall, R. P. E.; William Holle, R. S. A.; David Law, Leopold Lowenstam, Miss Ethel Martyn, Robert W. Macbeth, A. R. A.; Mortimer Mempez, R. P. E.; Charles J. Watson.

Line Engraving.—Charles William Sherborn.

Mezzotint.—Gerald Robinson.

Buffalo's Day at the Fair.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—To-morrow is known on the official list of World's Fair days as Buffalo Day. It will be celebrated with enthusiasm by all the Buffalo people and residents of Western New-York who are now in Chicago. The formal exercises will be held in the New-York State Building in the morning. Among the guests and speakers will be Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, Postmaster General Bissell, and Mayor Bishop of Buffalo.

Thomas Refuses to Go Back.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Theodore Thomas wired from Fairhaven, Mass., to President Higinbotham to-day declining the offer of the Directory to resume the leadership of the Exposition Orchestra.

"I am tired and need a rest," he said.

Took the Check to the Wrong Place.

Jacob Snitzer, a real estate broker at 143 Bowery, while on his way to the Union Square Bank yesterday, had three checks taken from his pocket. One of the checks was for $750, one for $100, and one for $27.50.

An hour later a man presented the one-hundred-dollar check, which was drawn in favor of S. Gordon, to the cashier at Noelke's brokerage office at 143 Bowery. The clerk knows Mr. Gordon, who has his offices in the same building, and when the stranger claimed to be Mr. Gordon he was arrested. Then he said he was Morris Finkle, a peddler, of 104 Monroe Street. In the Tombs Police Court yesterday he was held for trial on a charge of grand larceny.

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1:30 A. M. Tuesday to 1:30 A. M. Wednesday.)

3:20 A. M.—421 East Seventy-sixth Street; Isidor Jesser; damage, $150; insured; cause defective flue.

9:05 A. M.—36 Madison Street; H. Strom; damage, $100; cause, carelessness with matches.

9:10 A. M.—324 East Houston Street; Morris Morchkwitz; damage slight; cause, children and matches.

10:45 A. M.—2,381 Eighth Avenue; William McWhinney; damage, $10; cause unknown.

12 P. M.—Ninety-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue; vacant; damage, $10; cause unknown.

8:30 P. M.—231 West Twenty-Third Street; George Montford; damage, $100; cause, stove upset.

BOSTON AND MAINE CHANGES

LUCIUS TUTTLE ELECTED TO THE PRESIDENCY.

He Is Selected by the Directors Unanimously—His Acceptance of the Office Will Necessitate His Retirement from the Vice Presidency of the Consolidated Road—W. C. Whitney Retires from the Boston and Maine Directory—Other Railway News.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—The Hon. William C. Whitney, Dr. W. Seward Webb, and George G. Haven of New-York were among the absentees at the meeting of Boston and Maine Railroad Directors in this city to-day. The resignation of Mr. Whitney as a Director was read and accepted.

A special committee appointed some time ago to find a suitable man for the Presidency of the company reported unanimously in favor of Lucius Tuttle, Vice President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road. The committee stated that Mr. Tuttle had signified his willingness to accept the office at the beginning of the company's new year, Oct. 11.

The board adopted the report of the committee unanimously, and Mr. Tuttle was elected a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Whitney. It is understood that Mr. Tuttle will give his attention at once to Boston and Maine affairs, although his retirement from the Vice Presidency of the Consolidated Road may not occur for two or three weeks.

Since the deposition of A. A. McLeod from the Boston and Maine Presidency Mr. Frank Jones has been filling the office temporarily.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 22.—The announcement of the election of Lucius Tuttle, Vice President and General Manager of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, to the Presidency of the Boston and Maine road this afternoon was heard with deep regret by local friends of the Consolidated Road, with whom Mr. Tuttle was a warm favorite. The public in general has a tendency to reproach the Consolidated Directors for not making it an object for Mr. Tuttle to remain in their employ, in view of the contemplated increase of their capital stock to $100,000,000.

President C. P. Clark said to-night: "Of course, the probable election of Mr. Tuttle to the vacant Boston and Maine Presidency was no secret to the Directors of the Consolidated Road for several weeks, and we have decided to make the best of it. Mr. Tuttle leaves us with the best of feeling on both sides, and I can say officially that his disposal of the affairs of our road has been such that the business of the General Manager will be continued without the least friction anywhere. Although Mr. Tuttle's final connection with the road does not cease for several days, yet practically it has already been severed. During the four or five years of Mr. Tuttle's service here he has been a valued official of the road, and his departure is witnessed with reluctance." President Clark declined to discuss for the present the question of Mr. Tuttle's successor, declaring that that question had not yet been considered.

Lucius Tuttle's election to the Presidency of the Boston and Maine Railroad is regarded as a very proper promotion of a good railroad man. It is likewise taken as an indication that the relations between the Boston and Maine and the New-Haven and Hartford Roads will be very close and friendly. It means, in fact, the complete elimination of the McLeod influence from the Boston and Maine management.

Mr. Tuttle was born in Hartford March 11, 1846, and his education was obtained in the Hartford High School. He entered railway service as a ticket clerk in August, 1865. For two years he was General Ticket Agent in Hartford of the Providence and Fishkill Railroad. Subsequently he became the General Passenger Agent of the New-York and New-England Road, a post which he held for about one year. From 1879 to 1885 he was in the employ of the Eastern Railway, first as General Passenger Agent, and next as assistant to the General Manager. He was General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Boston and Lowell Road from 1885 to 1887. Next he served the Canadian Pacific Railway as Passenger Traffic Manager in Montreal.

In 1889 Mr. Tuttle was appointed Commissioner of the Passenger Department of the Trunk Line Association, a place which he held about one year. From there he went to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad as General Manager. Mr. Tuttle was married in Norwich, Conn., in October, 1875, to Miss Estelle N. Martin.

NORTHERN PACIFIC FINANCES.

The Receivers' Petition for Authority to Issue Certificates.

The counsel to the receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company have prepared a petition to the United States court asking for authority to issue receivers' certificates. This petition will be presented to the United States District Judge in Milwaukee to-day or to-morrow.

The receivers desire to issue certificates to the amount of about $4,000,000 to take care of certain pressing claims against the company in this city. It was explained yesterday that a considerable portion of the Northern Pacific's floating debt is in the hands of Wall Street men who cannot carry it any longer, although they hold collaterals amounting to three times the debt.

Some of the Northern Pacific securities have already been advertised for sale at auction. Two lots of hypothecated securities will be offered to-day in the New-York Real Estate Salesroom. They include $578,000 of Northern Pacific consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds and 2,040 shares of the common stock of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railroad.

Briggs and Huestis, contractors for the South Bend Branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, filed yesterday at Chahalis, Lewis County, Washington, a lien on that branch for $87,700 balance due them for their construction work.

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

The Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern have declared 5 per cent. interest on the first income bonds and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest on the second income bonds, payable Oct. 26 at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and Brown, Shipley & Co., London. The gross earnings of the road for the fiscal year ending June 30 were $2,659,310; increase over previous year, $10,568; net earnings, including interest and dividends, $966,004. After payment of interest on first mortgage bonds, taxes, and all charges, including certain expenditures for betterments, &c., there remains a balance of $384,503 applicable to interest on the income bonds of the company.

The company heretofore determined this interest on Oct. 15 and paid it on Nov. 15, but, in view of the early consolidation of the road with the Ohio and Mississippi, the Directors determined to make declaration of the interest upon the first and second incomes noted above. On Nov. 1 the consolidation with the Ohio and Mississippi will go into effect.

To Condemn Property for a Trestle.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Aug. 22.—There is likely to be considerable legal dispute over the attempt of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey to build a loop from this place to Perth Amboy. The road will have to pass Florida Grove, and as the Lehigh Valley already has the right of way over the Florida Grove property, the new company has decided to traverse the water in front of the grove by a trestle work over 1,100 feet long.

Of course, this would cut off the water from and wharfage of the grove, and the owners of the property, Sheriff Acken, A. Q. Keasby, and B. A. Vail have objected.

The Central Company has as a consequence applied to Judge Beasley, and has secured the appointment of J. Bayard Kilpatrick, Williard Voorhees, and Isaac S. Snedeker as Commissioners to condemn the property covered by the riparian rights of the owners of the grove and to fix the price which the Central Railroad shall pay for it.

New-York and Northern Mortgage.

An action has been begun in the Supreme Court of Westchester County by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against the New-York and Northern Railroad to foreclose a mortgage for $3,200,000. The New-York Loan and Improvement Company and the Lincoln National Bank, from whom the railroad has acquired land, are also named as defendants. A lis pendens was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office in this city.

Poughkeepsie Bridge Receivership.

The appointment of J. K. O. Sherwood as receiver of the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad, which controls the Poughkeepsie Bridge, was brought about upon application of J. G. Johnson, counsel for the bondholders. Default was made by the company on its 5 per cent. bonds on May 1 and on its 4 per cent. bonds in August.

A semi-official statement was issued yesterday that the bondholders did not propose to press a foreclosure or seek a reorganization at the present time. This is the second time that Mr. Sherwood has been appointed receiver of the company, and he will be allowed to operate the road in the interest of the bondholders.

General Passenger Agents Meet.

The proceedings of the meeting of the trunk-line Passenger Agents yesterday were of a routine character and related chiefly to technical points of importance to the railroads, but of little interest to the public. The question of World's Fair passenger rates was not discussed.

Following are the names of the General Passenger Agents present: George H. Daniels, New-York Central; C. E. Lambert, West Shore; J. C. Anderson, Ontario and Western; D. I. Roberts, Erie Railway; W. F. Holwill, Lackawanna; H. P. Baldwin, Jersey Central; J. R. Wood, Pennsylvania; Charles O. Scull, Baltimore and Ohio, and H. W. Fuller, Chesapeake and Ohio. A. W. Nonnemacher, Assistant General Passenger Agent, represented the Lehigh Valley.

Railroad Notes and Personals.

—United States District Judge Bellinger in Portland, Oregon, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of the United States versus the Oregon and California and the Oregon Central Railroad Company. The decision is adverse to the railroad companies, and declares that the lands in the quadrant are included in the lands forfeited to the Government under the act of Jan. 31, 1885.

—The Sandusky, Milan and Huron Electric Railroad has been placed in the hands of J. C. Gilchrist of Vermillion as receiver. The road is the largest electric line in the country. The failure of Cleveland capitalists to take $75,000 of the company's bonds as promised embarrassed it to such an extent that it could not meet the demands of creditors, and the receivership is the result.

—A. Mitchell, formerly Superintendent of motive power and rolling stock of the Eastern and Northern divisions of the Lehigh Valley system, under the Reading has been appointed to the same position over the entire Lehigh Valley system by Acting General Manager Voorhees.

—A Broadway agent has been selling tickets from New-York to Chicago and return, including five days' hotel accommodation, for $21. The tickets are alleged to be good over the Pennsylvania Road. Passenger Commissioner Farmer has secured one of these tickets and proposes to find out what there is in the scheme.

—A meeting of the Southwestern Traffic Association is to be held in Chicago to-day to consider the question of the deal between the Rock Island and the Texas Pacific. The former has refused to join the association, and the latter has been making joint tariffs with it for the territory beyond Fort Worth.

—The popularity of the Erie's personally-conducted World's Fair excursions still increases. The excursion which left Jersey City Monday with 315 passengers passed Salamanca in three sections of ten cars each with 1,158 passengers.

—A new and special tariff for first and second class rates of fare from New-York to Western points, for use of agents in New-England, has been approved by all the lines interested, and will go into effect Aug. 25.

—C. S. Mellen, the Second Vice President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road, it is thought, will succeed Lucius Tuttle as First Vice President of that road.

—Articles of consolidation of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company and the Chicago and Ohio River Railway were filed in Springfield, Ill., yesterday.

—Sixty trainmen were dismissed from the Pennsylvania Railroad between Fort Wayne and Chicago Monday because of lack of freight business.

—George F. Randolph, Traffic Manager of the New-York and New-England Railroad, was in this city yesterday.

—J. R. Wood, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Road, was in town yesterday.

—General Passenger Agent C. O. Scull of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is in this city.

TWO CLAIMANTS COMPROMISE.

Agreement with the Alleged Daughter of D. E. Crouse.

Permission was granted yesterday by Judge Van Brunt in the Supreme Court to the New-York Security and Trust Company, as the general guardian of Dorothea Edgarita Crouse, six years old, the alleged child of Daniel Edgar Crouse, the Syracuse millionaire, to compromise the action brought by Crouse's cousins for an accounting under his will and an adjudication that they alone are entitled to the $3,500,000 forming the residue of the dead man's estate.

Judge Van Brunt also confirmed a definite compromise entered into by the general guardian in behalf of the child, with Henry C. White and Susan Jane White of Lewis County, Mo., the only two of Crouse's twenty-seven first cousins who would agree to any arrangement or compromise being made.

The terms of the compromise are that the two cousins agree to share equally with the infant defendant whatever they may receive from the Crouse estate, while the infant defendant, through the general guardian, covenants to share her portion of the estate in the same manner.

By this arrangement the child will benefit in any case, whether or not any more of the plaintiff cousins desert the ranks of the contestants and agree to a compromise. If she is declared sole heir to the $3,500,000, she can share half and half with the two cousins who have agreed to a compromise and still retain a handsome fortune. If, on the other hand, the suit as to her disputed legitimacy is decided against her, she will get her half of the one twenty-seventh of the estate coming to each of the two cousins. It is hoped, however, by the general guardian in the case that a similar agreement will be entered into by the rest of the twenty-seven cousins, and that the suit now pending in the Supreme Court will be discontinued by all the plaintiffs.

Daniel Edgar Crouse died at Syracuse on Nov. 20, 1892, leaving an estate valued at $4,000,000. In his will, which was admitted to probate on Feb. 1, 1893, by the Surrogate of Onondaga County, the millionaire left $530,000 in specific bequests. The residue of his estate he directed to be divided among his heirs and next of kin according to the law governing the distribution of property in the case of intestacy. The alleged daughter, Dorothea Edgarita, is living with her mother, Mrs. Eula H. Kosterlitz, in this city. Through her counsel she claims to be the legitimate and only child of Mr. Crouse, and as such the sole heir-at-law and entitled to his entire residuary estate. This claim the twenty-seven cousins of Mr. Crouse absolutely disputed in an action begun in the Supreme Court on Feb. 1.

In its petition that leave should be granted for a compromise, the Security and Trust Company says that such a settlement is "perfectly proper for the infant, because the plaintiffs in the action are wealthy and hold positions of influence and are banded together with a determination to resist the claim of the child by every means in their power; because the litigation will be very long and expensive; because upon delay there is great danger of some of the witnesses essential to the maintenance of the infant's claim dying before the trial, and thus seriously jeopardizing her whole estate, and because by the proposed compromise the infant will be assured of a competent support; while on the other hand, if the proposed settlement is rejected and the claim of the infant defeated she will then be left penniless."

Judge Steele of the firm of Steele & Dickson, counsel for the infant, said yesterday that he did not know of any rumor that the other twenty-five cousins would agree to a compromise upon the same basis, but if such a rumor had got afloat it was simply a matter of conjecture.

Lacks Proper Water Facilities.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Aug. 22.—For the lack of proper water facilities Long Island City's Fire Department was compelled to stand helplessly by and watch the flames destroy $5,000 worth of property in Greenpoint Avenue early this morning. The fire was in two frame houses owned by Michael Powers.

Chief Engineer George Casey says it was twenty minutes before the combined pumping stations of the city could supply them with water.

Lawyer Cloyd Marries His Client.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Aug. 22.—Residents of Sea Cliff were given a surprise this week when it was learned that Mrs. Lilian C. Lincoln, who recently obtained a divorce from Elias B. Lincoln of Glen Cove, had married her lawyer, James C. Cloyd, an elderly widower of Sea Cliff.

Mr. Cloyd is a member of the law firm of Birdseye, Cloyd & Bayliss of New-York. He has several children. His bride is young and has two children. The marriage ceremony was performed in Camden, N. J., by the Rev. Charles Bowden.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 22.—Two barns and several outbuildings on the model farm of the Hon. James Focht, situated in Panther Valley, three miles from Cressona, were destroyed by fire at midnight last night. Twenty-three head of cattle, three mules, ten pigs, and several hundred fancy breed chickens perished in the flames, and all the agricultural implements, including a steam thrasher, were burned, as were the entire season's crops. Loss about $18,000; insurance light.

DENVER, Aug. 22.—Fire in McPhee & Ginnity's lumber yard, Wazee Street, destroyed property to the amount of $85,000 early this morning. A mill, machinery, and a large quantity of lumber were burned; insurance, $20,000. The company will rebuild at once. Nearly 100 men are thrown out of employment.

NORWICH, Ontario, Aug. 22.—The Oxford Roller Flour Mill and elevator here were destroyed by fire to-day. Total loss about $40,000; insurance, $22,000.

WINTOCK, Washington, Aug. 22.—The business portion of this town was destroyed by fire early this morning. The losses aggregate $40,000.

THE MYSTERY IS EXPLAINED

CAUSE OF DELAY OF CALL FOR STATE COMMITTEE MEETING.

Chairman Murphy's Telegram to Clerk Defreest Pigeonholed in the Troy Office—Probability that the Convention Will Be Held in Saratoga Late in September—Democratic Leaders Favor a Short, Sharp Campaign—Only Contest Will Be Over Office of Secretary of State.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.—The call for the meeting of the Democratic State Committee was issued to-day by its Secretary, Charles R. Defreest.

It was known Saturday night that Chairman Murphy had decided to have a meeting of the Democratic State Committee at the Hoffman House on the 26th, and the non-appearance of the official call for the meeting by Clerk Defreest for several days afterward aroused suspicion that there must be a conflict somewhere.

All sorts of stories were soon started.

When Chairman Murphy went to Long Branch last week he told Mr. Defreest that he would wire him the date for the meeting. This he did on Saturday, sending the dispatch to Troy. Mr. Defreest was in Albany, anxiously awaiting the notification. The messenger, not finding Mr. Defreest in Troy, returned the message to the general office there, and it was pigeonholed.

Mr. Defreest wondered why the notification did not come along, and Mr. Murphy was puzzled to understand why the call was not issued by the clerk.

Finally Mr. Murphy telegraphed to Mr. Defreest for an explanation. Then the clerk went on a hunt. He found the important message in the Troy telegraph office. The explanation was that, he not being at the address named, the dispatch was returned to the office and a notification of non-delivery was sent to Mr. Murphy at Long Branch. Mr. Murphy left Long Branch soon after wiring Mr. Deforest, and consequently the notification never reached him.

The telegrams of the Western Union Company in Troy are delivered by district telegraph messengers under contract and that may partially account for the miscarriage of the dispatch. Mr. Defreest had left an order, however, in the office at Troy to forward his dispatches to Albany, but probably this was overlooked.

The meeting of the State Committee will not be a very important one, for the reason that this year is an off year in politics, and the work to be transacted at the convention which will be the result of the call will be of a purely perfunctory character.

The State Committee will assemble at New-York, and on Saturday, for the reasons that the metropolis is the most accessible place and Saturday the most available time for the Chairman, Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., to attend without neglecting his official duties at Washington.

It was the original intention to take the committee to Saratoga, and a number of the members engaged quarters at the hotels, but the convening of Congress and the disturbance in the financial and currency world upset the calculations of the politicians and cut the proceedings to short metre.

Precedent has established that campaigns, local, State, and national, shall begin with the meeting of the authorized committee which calls the convention that lays out the work. In view of the present distressing times, the leaders of the two big parties have expressed themselves in favor of a short, sharp, and economical campaign. They argue that it will be folly to attempt to raise money in the teeth of the hard times that have capsized the calculations of men who have been termed the shrewdest financiers.

"From the day we name the time and place for holding the State Convention," said one of the brightest politicians in the State at the Delavan House this afternoon, "our pay roll begins. We must employ clerks to answer the bushels of letters that come in with every mail. We must retain shrewd advisers to meet the energetic men that every county throws at us, and we must be prepared to have at command wads of bills to drop here and there throughout the State.

"Last year a long campaign was a necessity. This year it would be a crime. We can't raise the money for a legitimate campaign, and the crop of strikers engendered by the hard times would be a source of constant annoyance and incessant drain upon both of the two big parties."

The judgment of the level-headed men in the party favors a late convention, to be held the last week of September at the earliest. The time settled, the place for holding it is the next consideration. Saratoga is regarded as the best place for accommodation, comfort, and economy. The United States Hotel is advertised to keep open until Oct. 1. Two of the smaller houses are open all the year. The new Town Hall is the largest, finest, best equipped, and acoustically the most perfect in the State. It is accessible to all the hotels, and was specially constructed for the purpose of accommodating conventions of all kinds. The most prominent Democrats who have suffered from the poor accommodations in the smaller towns in the State are outspoken in favor of Saratoga.

Senator Murphy has rented a cottage for his family there. Lieut. Gov. Sheehan and his wife are guests at the Grand Union Hotel, whose energetic proprietors run the Iroquois at Buffalo. Richard Croker and his family spend a great deal of their time between Richfield Springs and Saratoga. Gov. Flower's family have been guests for several weeks at the "States." Edward Kearney, one of the most popular and influential men in Tammany, is one of the largest land owners in the village. Henry D. Purroy believes the waters to be superior to those of Carlsbad. Anthony N. Brady, one of the financial moguls of Albany, and a number of his satellites prefer the charms of Saratoga to those of any other town in the country.

Democrats whose judgment is worth something suggest that the convention be held either Wednesday, Sept. 27, or Thursday, Sept. 28, and they predict that the proceedings will be finished in one day. The only work before the convention will be the election of temporary Chairman and the several working committees, the permanent President, the adoption of the platform, and the nomination of the subordinate State officers.

United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., will be at the head of the Rensselaer County delegation. His colleague in the Senate, David B. Hill, hopes to lead a contesting delegation from Albany County.

Only one contest will occur in the convention over nominations. It will be over the office of Secretary of State. New-York City can have the nomination, so the politicians say, if Mr. Croker should express his preference. Three New-York City candidates have been mentioned, Senator Jacob A. Cantor, Speaker William Sulzer, and Col. George B. McClellan, President of the Board of Aldermen. It is safe to predict that Senator Cantor will return to the Senate, for, owing to his experience and knowledge of affairs and of parliamentary law, it is doubtful whether a leader fit to lead can be found to take his place. The latest news transfers Mr. Sulzer from the lower house of the Legislature to the Senate.

This leaves the field, so far as New-York is concerned, to Col. McClellan, who has shown during his incumbency of the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen that he is well equipped for executive work.

TO-DAY'S SUPPLEMENT CONTAINS

Page 9.

Winning yachts of the New-York Yacht Club Squadron, illustrated.
Easy victory of the Vigilant.
The Volunteer badly injured.
Bad condition of Brooklyn sewers.

Page 10.

State Convention of Odd Fellows.
Affairs of the Madison Square Bank.
Red tape in the Post Office.
Commercial Affairs.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

This morning THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES consists of TEN PAGES. Every news dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the Publication Office.

"THE TIMES" IN CHICAGO.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is for sale at the following places in Chicago:

Wells B. Sizer, 189 State Street.	Leland Hotel.
Palmer House.	Virginia Hotel.
The Post Office Depot, 91 Adams Street.	Tremont House.
Charles McDonald, 55 Washington Street.	Imperial Hotel.
The Auditorium Hotel.	Hotel Wellington.
Victoria Hotel.	Hotel Windermere.
Grand Pacific Hotel.	Brentano's, 204 and 206 Wabash Avenue.
Union News Company's stands on Elevated Railroad and at Fair Grounds.	Columbian News and Novelty Company, Fair Grounds—Casino, Public Comfort Buildings, and Terminal Station.

Congressman Fitch Gives a Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Representative Fitch gave a dinner at the Metropolitan Club to-night to Representative Tracey, Controller of the Currency Eckels, Mr. Charles R. Miller, Mr. Isidor Straus, and Mr. F. S. Spencer.

UNLIKE MERE STIMULANTS, MILHAU'S CALISAYA is a true tonic. It renews vigor and appetite and repels malaria. MILHAU, 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Husband's Calcined Magnesia.
Four first premium medals awarded. More agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale in bottles only, with United States Government registered label attached, without which none is genuine.
At druggists' and country stores.

E. & W. "Octa." "Shattemuc." E. & W.
Either style if you wear a low collar.

DIED.

Abbott, Hessie B.	Man, Mary Gertrude.
Angus, Catherine F.	Myers, Matthew C.
Banta, Warren W.	Packer, Daniel, Jr.
Brooks, Henry Sands.	Ruston, Silas Herring.
Hynes, Fitz James.	Sands, Charles Goodwin.
Janes, Samuel M.	Wakeman, Mrs. Sarah.
Ward, L. McIntosh.	

ABBOTT.—At West Summit, N. J., Aug. 20, HESSIE B., wife of William M. Abbott of this city, in the 47th year of her age.
Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 23, from First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th St., near 6th Av., at 2 P. M.

ANGUS.—On Sunday, Aug. 20, 1893, CATHERINE FARMER, wife of Thomas Angus, in her 76th year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 330 West 18th St., to-day, at 2 P. M.

BANTA.—On Monday, Aug. 21, at 616A McDonough St., Brooklyn, WARREN W., infant son of George W. and Margaret Libbie Banta, aged 8 months and 25 days.
Funeral Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

BROOKS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 22, at Saratoga Springs, HENRY SANDS BROOKS, in the 54th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at Saratoga Springs on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 24.

HYNES.—At St. Luke's Hospital, after a short illness, FITZ JAMES HYNES of Kingstown, Ireland.
Funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Hospital on Thursday, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

JANES, SAMUEL M.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 19, SAMUEL M. JANES, aged 78 years, formerly of the firms of Beals & Janes and Janes & Brown, New-York City.
Funeral from his late residence, Rockwell Av., Long Branch, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

MAN.—At Lawrence, L. I., Aug. 22, after a long illness, MARY GERTRUDE, only surviving daughter of the late Albon P. Man.
Funeral services at Lawrence on Thursday, Aug. 24, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaves Long Island City 11:30 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

MYERS.—At Rockaway Beach, Monday, Aug. 21, 1893, MATTHEW C. MYERS, aged 56.
Funeral services at his late residence, 218 Hancock St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 4 P. M. Interment private.

PACKER.—On Saturday, Aug. 19, at Packersville, Conn., DANIEL PACKER, Jr., son of the late Daniel Packer of 10 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Friends and relatives will meet at 5th Av. entrance Greenwood, Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 1 o'clock.

RUSTON.—On Monday, Aug. 21, SILAS HERRING RUSTON, aged 42 years.
Funeral services at the residence of his brother Charles Ruston, No. 11 Agate Court, (Atlantic Av., below Albany,) Brooklyn, on Thursday, 24th inst., at 2 P. M.

SANDS.—At Saranac Lake, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 20, CHARLES GOODWIN SANDS, son of William F. and Helen A. Sands.
Funeral service at his late residence, 219 Greene Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 24, at 3:30 P. M.

WAKEMAN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 22, Mrs. SARAH WAKEMAN, in the 85th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 68 West 52d St., on Friday, the 25th inst., at 11 A. M.

WARD.—In Elizabeth, N. J., at the residence of Richard Kippling, Esq., on Aug. 22, L. MCINTOSH WARD, youngest son of John E. and the late Olivia B. Ward, 36 years of age.
Funeral services at Trinity Church, Elizabeth, Thursday, Aug. 24, at 12 M.
☞ Georgia papers please copy.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad
Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

Special Notices.

PIMPLES and sallow skin removed by use of
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
You can't take them without benefit
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Those who suffer from Nervousness and Dyspepsia use CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
At once go to nearest Drug Store and buy a vial of
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

New Publications.

BRIEF PAPERS ON
IMPORTANT CURRENT TOPICS.

WHY SILVER CEASES TO BE MONEY.
By Prof. F. W. Taussig. Shows what tendencies have caused the recent fall in the price of silver, and discusses the prospects for the monetary use of white metal.

THE PILGRIM PATH OF CHOLERA.
By Ernest Hart, F. R. C. S. An illustrated article showing how the hordes of Asiatic pilgrims drink infected waters at sacred resorts and carry the disease to the shores of the Mediterranean.

REFORMATORY PRISONS AND LOMBROSO'S THEORIES.
By Miss Helen Zimmern. Sets forth the views of the noted Italian specialist as to means of preventing crime and the treatment of different classes of offenders.

SEE SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF THE
POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY,
AT ALL NEWS STANDS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. Among other features, it contains—

THE FIGHT FOR SOUND MONEY—Full text of all the speeches delivered in Congress in the last week.

THE NEW HOUSE COMMITTEES—A complete list of the appointments made by Speaker Crisp, with an analysis of the committees.

NEW LIGHT FOR THE SOUTH—Practical evidence of the Sherman law's evils. THE TIMES's dispatches on the prospects of the cotton crop and the difficulty in moving it forward.

ANARCHY'S DINGY STRONGHOLD—Much beer, much talk, but no signs of violence on the east side.

VERY PROFITABLE FARMING—Some figures from big Louisiana plantations.

OHIO'S DEMOCRATIC TICKET—Likely to prove a strong one before the people.

WILL COUNT AGAINST FREE COINAGE—Secretary Carlisle furnishes some telling figures.

THEY DODGED PROHIBITION—Iowa Republicans practically indorse local option.

COLD-WATER MEN CONTROLLED IT—The People's Party Convention in this State captured by them.

OPENING OF CHEROKEE STRIP—Everything ready for the President's proclamation.

DULL FRENCH ELECTIONS—Clémenceau's fight for a seat the only one of interest—Other foreign gossip.

MEMORIAL DAY IN CHINATOWN—Semi-annual feast for the spirits of the dead.

AROUND THE PINE CAMP FIRE—Canoeists pleasantly situated at Brophy's Point. (Illustrated.)

AT WORK ON NEW SCHOOLHOUSES—Efforts being made to provide needed accommodations in this city.

IT WAS DRY IN PATAUKUNK—Citizens resolved that they needed irrigation.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Draining Land, by Henry Stewart; the Best Method of Dehorning Cattle; the Training of Heifers, and Answers to Correspondents, besides other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PROFESSIONAL TRADERS REALIZE ON THE ADVANCE.

Weakness Ensues, but It Is Not Pronounced—Senator Voorhees's Utterances Satisfactory to the Street—Money Somewhat Firmer, but Advanced Rates Bring Out a Plentiful Supply—Foreign Exchange Demoralized by the Lessened Demand for Gold.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, Aug. 22—P. M.

The character of the stock market continues thoroughly professional. There are no outsiders interested, and brokers' offices are without customers. To-day prices were strong at the opening on buying for the foreign speculative account, but when it was over the market receded. The decline was materially assisted by the selling of stock acquired a few days ago. It was parted with on the supposition that the up turn had run its course, and that for the time being the tendency of prices would be downward.

There was little or no influential news. The proceedings at Washington were closely watched, but to-day's discussion had no apparent influence on prices. The outline of the speech made by Mr. Voorhees was received with favor inasmuch as he pronounced himself in favor of the repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the act of 1890. His reason for supporting the repeal movement—that it was the surest way toward the free coinage of silver—attracted little attention. The Street is satisfied with his attitude for the present, irrespective of his sentiments toward the white metal.

The money market was somewhat stiffer to-day, the rate for call loans at one time advancing to 7 per cent. But when that sale was made there was a rush of funds to be loaned, and it promptly fell back to 4 per cent. The premium on currency ruled about the same as yesterday, but the price offered for gold in transit was lower. This led to a decline in sterling rates, and in the afternoon the foreign exchange market became demoralized.

The bulk of to-day's trading was in half a dozen stocks, and they closed from ⅜ to 2 points lower. Western Union was the most active, but General Electric scored the extreme loss. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was freely sold by those who were purchasers yesterday. St. Paul, Sugar, and Chicago Gas were fractionally lower. Burlington lost 1⅛ and Manhattan 1½ points.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing.—Bid.	Closing.—Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	138	138	138	138	133	140	13
American Cotton Oil	29½	30¼	29	29	28¾	29½	1,780
American Cotton Oil pf	60	60¼	60	60¼	59	60	330
American Express	106	106	106	106	102	106	25
*American Sugar Refining	74½	75¾	74	74⅛	74	74¼	16,292
*American Sugar Refining pf	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	75½	76¼	125
*American Tobacco	58	59½	58	59½	58	59	650
American Tobacco pf	80	80	80	80	79	..	100
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	15⅞	16	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	3,105
Atlantic & Pacific	2	2	2	2	1¾	2	300
Canada Southern	42½	42½	42½	42½	41	42½	225
Chesapeake & Ohio	14½	14½	14½	14½	14⅛	14½	210
Chicago Gas	52	53	50¾	50¾	50¾	51	14,460
Chicago & Northwestern	95	95¼	93¾	94	93⅞	94	3,550
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	77	78⅛	75½	76	75⅞	76⅛	6,367
C., C., C. & St. Louis	33¼	33½	32	32	31½	32½	1,375
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	53⅛	53⅜	52	52⅛	52	52⅛	17,260
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	109½	..	100
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	58⅞	59⅞	58⅛	58⅜	58¼	58½	6,747
Colorado Fuel & Iron	20	20	20	20	..	..	194
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14	15	100
Delaware & Hudson	110½	111	110	110	109¾	110¼	1,020
Delaware, Lack. & Western	135¼	135⅞	134½	134¾	134⅝	135	2,927
Denver & Rio Grande pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	27½	29	100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	22½	23¼	21	21	20⅞	21¼	17,900
East Tennessee, Va. & Ga	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	½	100
Edison Electric Illuminating	87½	87½	87½	87½	..	..	20
Evansville & Terre Haute	95	95	95	95	87	94	2
General Electric	41	41¾	38¾	39	38⅞	39	8,133
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	5½	5½	5½	5½	5¼	6	100
Iowa Central pf	18	18	18	18	17¼	19	100
Laclede Gas	10½	10½	10	10	9⅞	10½	410
Lake Erie & Western	14½	14½	14½	14½	13¾	14	30
Lake Erie & Western pf	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57½	59	102
Lake Shore	114¼	114¾	113⅛	113⅛	113½	113⅞	475
Louisville & Nashville	54¾	55¼	54¼	54⅜	54¼	54⅜	1,510
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	11	11	11	11	10½	11½	100
Louisville, St. Louis & Texas	4	4	4	4	4	7	300
Manhattan Consolidated	112½	112½	110½	111	110¼	110¾	1,685
Michigan Central	81½	81½	80	80	80	83	320
Missouri Pacific	21½	22½	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½	1,250
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	16	16	16	16	15½	16	100
Morris & Essex	138¼	138½	138	138	..	..	430
National Cordage, 1st as. paid	8¼	8¼	8	8	8	8½	310
*National Lead Co	24½	25½	24½	25	25	25¼	1,325
*National Lead Co. pf	62½	62½	62	62½	60	63	371
National Linseed Oil	16¼	16¼	16	16	15	16	400
New-Jersey Central	94½	94½	92¾	92¾	92½	93¼	1,000
New-York Central	99	99½	98¾	98¾	97½	98	555
New-York & New-England	19⅜	19½	18¾	18¾	18¾	19	1,360
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	11½	11½	11½	11½	11	11½	150
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	12	12	11¾	11¾	11½	11¾	430
New-York, Susquehanna & Western	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	10½	120
North American	4	4	3¾	4	3¾	4	860
Northern Pacific	4⅝	4⅝	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	3,548
Northern Pacific pf	19½	19½	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅞	1,195
Ontario & Western	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13	13¼	240
Oregon Railway & Navigation	35	35	35	35	32	38	10
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	8	8	8	8	7	10	50
Pacific Mail	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10½	1,453
Peoria & Eastern	3	3	3	3	3	6	25
Philadelphia & Reading	13⅜	13½	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13½	1,500
Pullman Palace Car Co	145	145	145	145	144	146	150
Rensselaer & Saratoga	160	160	160	160	155	..	100
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	101	101	101	101	100	102	150
St. Paul & Omaha	29	29¼	28½	28½	28⅜	29¼	650
St. Paul & Omaha pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	97½	101	10
Southern Pacific	18½	18½	18½	18½	18¼	18¾	200
Tennessee Coal & Iron	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	12	700
Texas Pacific	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5	6	5
Toledo, A. A., & N. M.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½	8½	185
Union Pacific	18⅛	18½	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	2,510
United States Express	47	47	47	47	42	48	10
United States Rubber	18¼	20¼	18¼	20¼	19½	21	260
United States Rubber pf	53	53	53	53	55	60	20
Wabash pf	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	13⅜	13½	1,190
Wells-Fargo Express	128	129	128	129	125	130	30
Western Union Telegraph	78⅜	78¾	76⅞	77	76¾	77	19,135
Total sales							150,629

*Unlisted.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil 8s	104½	105½	104½	105½	$4,000
At., T. & S. Fé 4s	68¼	68¾	68¼	68½	41,000
*At., T. & S. Fé 2d 2½s, A	34½	35	34½	35	15,500
Brook. Elev. 1st	103½	103½	103½	103½	5,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	500
†Canada So. 1st	100	100½	100	100	21,000
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	105	105½	105	105½	19,000
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	62	62	62	62	28,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	91	91	91	91	3,000
C. & O., R. & A. 1st cn. 2-4s	74	74	74	74	4,000
Chi. & Alt. s. f. 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1,000
‡Chi. & Erie inc.	23	23	23	23	10,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	39½	39½	38	38	62,000
C., B. & Q., Neb. 4s	80½	80½	80½	80½	1,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	113	113	112½	113	52,000
Chi. Gas & C. 1st	72	73	72	73	23,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 1st cn. 7s	103	103	103	103	1,000
C., C., C. & I. gen	115	115	115	115	2,000
Col. Mid. cn. 4s	35	35	35	35	1,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, 1894, r	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	5,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	73	73	73	73	11,000
Det., M. & M. l. g.	20	20	20	20	10,000
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	97	97	97	97	1,000
Erie 1st cn	120½	120½	120½	120½	1,000
§Erie 2d cn	64½	65	64½	65	60,000
Gen. El. deb. 5s	65	65	65	65	1,000
Han. & St. J. cn	109½	109½	109½	109½	2,000
H. & T. 1st 5s	99	99	99	99	3,000
Kan. Pac. cn	90	90	90	90	5,000
K. & T. 1st g. 4s	69¼	69⅝	69¼	69½	53,000
K. & T. 2d g. 4s	32⅞	33½	32⅞	33½	4,000
Laclede Gas 1st	71	71	71	71	14,000
Lake S. 1st cn., c	114	114	114	114	5,000
Lake S. 1st cn., r	113	113	113	113	8,000
Lake S. 2d cn., c	114	115	114	115	3,000
Met. Elev. 1st	111	111	111	111	15,000
Mex. Int. 1st 4s	69½	69½	69½	69½	7,000
Mid. of N. J. 1st	107¼	107¼	107	107	10,000
M. & Ohio gen. 4s	45	45	45	45	12,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st	117	120	117	120	15,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, c	119	119	119	119	1,000
North. Mo. 1st	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	5,000
‖North. Pac. 1st, c	100½	100½	100	100	11,000
¶North. Pac. 3d, c	60	60	60	60	13,000
North. Pac. cn. 5s	27⅝	27⅞	27	27¼	189,000
Northwest. cn. 7s	127¼	128	127½	128	15,000
Northwest. gold, c	119	119	119	119	2,000
Ohio & M. cn. 7s	102	102	102	102	5,000
Oregon Imp. 1st	90	90	90	90	4,000
Penn. 4½s, c	105	105	105	105	1,000
Peoria & E. 1st	60¾	61	60¾	61	11,000
Peoria & E. inc	12	12	12	12	1,000
Read. 1st pf. inc	23	23¼	23	23¼	20,000
Read. def. inc	3	3	3	3	10,000
Reading gen. 4s	60¾	60¾	60½	60¾	14,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s, t. r	17	17⅜	16½	17	29,000
Rock Island 5s, c	89	89	89	89	18,000
R., W. & O. cn	104½	104¾	104½	104¾	12,000
St. L., J. & C. 1st	101½	101½	101½	101½	2,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	51	51	51	51	5,000
St. P. & Om. cn	110¼	110¼	110	110	35,000
St. Paul cn. 7s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1,000
St. Paul 1st 8s	108¾	109	108½	109	15,000
St. Paul term. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	4,000
St. P. 1st, S. M.	106½	106½	106½	106½	1,000
St. P., W. M. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	8,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. 4s	80	80	79	79	5,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	60	60	59¾	60	6,000
U. P., D. & G. 5s	40	41	40	40	53,000
Wabash 1st	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	3,000
Wabash 2d	63	63	63	63	1,000
West Shore 4s, c	94½	94½	94½	94½	3,000
West Shore 4s, r	92½	93	92	92	11,000
Total sales					$1,048,000

*Including $500 at 33. †Including $10,000 at 99, seller 30 flat. ‡Including $5,000 at 22, seller 10 flat. §Including $5,000 at 64½, seller 5 flat. ‖Including $5,000 at 100½, seller 10 flat. ¶Including $10,000 at 57, seller 20 flat.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations of stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	148	155	Mob. & Ohio	10	13
Alt. & T. H.	28	30	N. C. & St. L.	58	65
Alt. & T. H. pf.	140	155	Nat. Cord. pf. 1st ass. pd.	22	30
Amer. Coal	60	90	Nat. Starch	7	8¼
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	45	New Cent. C.	6	8
A. T. & C.	71	75	N. Y. & N. H.	170	185
Balt. & Ohio	64	65½	N. Y. & N. pf.	9½	11
B. & S. Ill. pf.	130	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	52	54
Bruns. Co	3	5	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	19	21
B., R. & P.	22	..	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	24	27
B., R. & P. pf.	..	70	N. Y., S. & W. pf., new	38	39
B., C. R. & N.	30	..	Norf. South	47	..
Can. Pac.	70¾	71½	Nor. & W. pf.	20¾	21
Cen. Pacific	18	19	Ohio South	23	38
C. & E. Ill.	51	..	Ohio & Miss.	13	15
C. & E. Ill. pf.	86	90	Ont. Mining	7	9
Clev. & Pitts.	138	..	Oregon Imp.	9	14
C. C. & I. Dev.	8½	10	Penn. Coal	..	300
Col. & H. Coal	5¾	6¼	P., D. & Ev.	7	8
C., H. V. & T. pf.	55	60	Pitts. & W. pf.	24	28
Con. Coal	22	30	P., C., C. & St. L.	12	13½
Con. Gas Co.	117	122	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	42	46
D. & R. G.	9½	10	P., F. W. & C.	140	--
D. M. & Ft. D.	4	7			
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	13	30			
*D., S. S. & A.	6	7½			
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	14	18			

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st pf.	6	12	Quicksilver	1½	2½
E. T., Va. & Ga. 2d pf.	..	1	R. & W. P., 1st ass. pd.	⅛	¼
Flint & P. M.	..	12	R. & W. P., 2d ass. pd.	1¼	1⅝
Great Nor. pf.	100½	107	R. & W. P. pf., t. r.	10½	13
Homestake	10½	..	St. L. South	95	..
Illinois Cent.	89	91¼	St. L. S. W.	3½	4½
Ill. C. leased l.	88	..	St. L. S. W. pf.	6½	8
Iowa Cent.	5½	7	St. P. & D.	20	23
Laclede G. pf.	48½	55	St. P. & D. pf.	90	95
Long Island	92	98	St. P., M. & M.	98	100
Man. Beach	3	5	Wabash	6¾	7½
Md. Coal pf.	40	60	W. & L. E.	11	13
M. & St. L. t. r.	8	9	W. & L. E. pf.	39⅞	41½
M. & St. L. pf.	20	25	Wis. Central	5	7
Minn. Iron	..	60			

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.04	.04	.04	.04	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	125
Hale & Norcross	.65	.65	.65	.65	200
Leadville	.13	.13	.13	.13	200
Total sales					625

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. Fé 4s	62½	62½	62½	62½	$2,000
Chi., B. & Q., cn.	113	113	112½	112½	5,000
Chi. & N. P. 5s	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	4,000
Can. South. 1st	100	100	100	100	3,000
Erie 2d cn	64½	64½	64½	64½	3,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	4,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	33	33	33	33	5,000
North. Pac. 5s	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	22,000
P. & R. gen	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	5,000
R. & W. Pt. 5s	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	12,000
Rock Isl. 5s, c	89	89	89	89	2,000
Texas Pac. 1st	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	2,000
U. S. 4s	111¼	111¼	111	111	2,900
Total sales					$71,900

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Tobacco	59¼	59¼	59	59	120
Am. Cotton Oil	29⅝	30	29⅝	29¾	310
At., T. & S. Fé	15⅞	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞	1,230
Am. Sugar Ref.	74⅝	75⅞	73¾	74⅛	8,770
C., C., C. & St. L.	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	110
Chicago Gas	51¾	53⅛	50¾	50⅞	5,850
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	58⅞	60	58⅛	58⅛	5,450
Chi., Bur. & Q.	77	78⅛	75¾	76	3,140
Chi., M. & St. P.	53⅛	53⅜	52⅛	52¼	19,580
C., St. P., M. & O.	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	100
Chi. & N. W.	95⅛	95¼	94⅞	94⅞	300
Del. & Hudson	110¾	110¾	110⅛	110⅛	400
Del., Lack. & W.	134¾	134¼	134¾	134¼	80
Distilling & C. F.	22⅞	23⅜	21¼	21¼	6,430
General Electric	41⅛	41¾	38¾	39	3,450
Green Bay	5½	5½	5½	5½	200
Laclede Gas	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	200
Lake Shore	114¼	114¼	113¼	113¼	300
Louis. & Nash.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	10
Manhattan	112	112	111	111	250
Mo. Pacific	21¾	22⅝	21¾	22	110
Mich. Central	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	100
North American	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	500
Nat. Cordage, 2d ass. pd.	14	14	14	14	100
N. Y. & N. Eng.	19⅜	19⅜	19	19¼	180
North. Pacific	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¼	370
North. Pacific pf.	19½	19½	19	19	60
Phil. & Read	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	240
Union Pacific	18⅛	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	60
Western Union	78⅜	78⅜	76⅝	76⅞	3,760
Wabash pf.	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	200
Total sales					61,960

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was somewhat firmer. Call loans ranged at 4@7 ₩ cent. The last loan was made at 4 ₩ cent.

Time money continued firm. A few loans were made for six months at 6 ₩ cent. and a commission of 5 ₩ cent.

There was no change in the commercial paper market. The supply is large, but there are no buyers. Nominal rates are 12@15 ₩ cent.

Clearing House exchanges were $69,938,636 and balances $4,017,036. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $97,468.

In London call money was 2@2½ ₩ cent. Short and three months' bills were quoted at 4½.

Gold to the amount of £250,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to America.

The Clearing House did not issue any additional loan certificates. The total amount now outstanding is $37,880,000. The Boston Clearing House has $11,050,000 outstanding.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange was fairly firm in the morning, but became weak and demoralized in the afternoon. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4.83 for 60-day bills and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82@$4.82¼ for 60-day bills, $4.87@$4.87¾ for demand, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.81@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼@94⅜ and 95¼@95⅜, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Domestic exchange on New-York was quoted as follows: Savannah—Buying, 1½ off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛@¼ discount; selling, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $3@$4 discount; bank, nominal. Chicago—$5@$10 discount. Boston—New-York funds, $1.25@$1.50 premium for cash. Philadelphia—New-York exchange strong at 1 ₩ cent. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraph, 20.

SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates not quoted to-day. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 75½c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 60c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports silver on hand, 161,053 ounces; deposited, none; withdrawn, none. Total certificates outstanding, 160.

In London bar silver was firm at 34¾d.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	¾	National Lead Co.	1⅛
American Tobacco	2½	National Lead pf.	2½
American Tobacco pf.	1	New-Jersey Central	2½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Pullman Car	2
Denver & R. G. pf.	¾	Rome, W. & O.	1
Morris & Essex	2	U. S. Rubber	3¼

DECLINED.

At., Topeka & S. Fé	¾	General Electric	2
Chicago & N. W.	1	Lake Shore	⅞
Chicago, Bur. & Q.	1⅛	Manhattan Con.	1⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	¾	Missouri Pacific	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Nat. C., 1st as. pd.	1
Del., Lack. & West.	¾	Northern Pacific pf.	¾
Distilling & Cattle F.	1⅛	Western Union	1

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was fairly active and somewhat stronger than on recent days. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s	1	Laclede Gas 1st	1
At., T. & S. F. 2d, A	1	Nash., C. & St. L. 1st	2
Ches. & O. 1st, R. & A. cn. 2-4s	3½	N. Y. Central 1st, c	3
Chi. Gaslight Co. 1st	2½	Northwestern cn	2
Col. Mid. cn. 4s	2	Ohio & Miss. cn	1
Erie 2d cn	1½	Peoria & East. 1st	1
Han. & St. Jo. cn	1½	R. & W. Pt. 5s, t. r.	1

DECLINED.

Chi. & N. P. 1st	1½	Peoria & East. inc	2
Hous. & Texas 1st 5s	1	St. Paul & Omaha cn	1
Mid. of N. J. 1st	1	St. Paul 1st 8s	1
North. Pac. 3d, c	1	Wabash 2d	2
Oregon Imp. 1st	3		

Government bonds were quiet. The 4s declined ½. The sales on call were $4,200 4s at 112¼@111¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r.	95	....	Cur. 6s, 1896	104	....
4s, r	111½	112	Cur. 6s, 1897	107	....
4s, c	111½	112	Cur. 6s, 1898	109	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	102	....	Cur. 6s, 1899	111	....

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

The only bid for bank stocks was 107 for Western National. There were no sales.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
At., T. & San. Fé—2d week Aug.	$660,030	......	$138,141
Entire system	800,673	......	176,842
Cin. Jack. & M.—2d week Aug.	12,251	......	3,951
K. C., P. & Gulf.—2d week Aug.	4,898	$3,419	......
K. C., M. & B.—2d week Aug.	17,716	......	1,798
N. Y., O. & West. R. Co. for year ended June 30.			
Gross	3,688,173	422,755	......
Op. expenses	2,697,753	333,938	......
Taxes	100,442	......	848
Total	2,798,225	337,089	......
Net earnings	889,948	85,667	......
Int. and charges	633,095	35,833	......
Surplus	256,852	49,833	......

Estimated net earnings of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co. for July, $55,200; fixed charges, $60,300; deficit, $5,100.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note	..	49
American Surety	164	184
*American Type Founders' pf.	..	80
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of '93	98	102
†Atlantic Trust	235	285
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	..	105
†Broadway Insurance	..	120
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	160	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	98	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	90	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	97	..
Broadway Surface 2d	85	96
Brooklyn City Railroad	124	128
Brooklyn Elevated	18	21
Brooklyn Traction	15½	18½
Brooklyn Traction pf.	..	70
California Pacific stock	6	8½
Central Cross-Town	140	..
Central Park, North & East River	..	146
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 1st 7s	100	104
Central Trust	900	980
Central N. J. Land & Improvement	70	..
Celluloid	85	..
Consolidated Electric Storage	..	3
Continental Trust	145	155
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	..	130
Detroit, Hillside & S. W., (4 ₩ cent. L. S.)	..	88
†Equity Gas of Williamsburg 5s	29	39
Equitable Gas, New-York	147	152
Equitable Gas 1st 6s of New-York	102	106
†Eighth Avenue	240	265
Farmers' Loan & Trust	..	710
42d St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av.	..	70
*42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	107	..
42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	..	64
Gold & Stock Telegraph	94	100
†Georgia Pacific 1st	..	88
Georgia Pacific 2d	..	36½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	77	85
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	..	90
*Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip	90	..
†Iron Steamboat	..	13½
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	70
Journeay & Burnham	55	68
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	101
Kings County Elevated	..	12
Kings County Elevated 2d	..	39
Long Island Traction	15	16
Mutual Gas, New-York	130	137
†Manhattan Elevated 4 ₩ cent. scrip	85	88
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
Metropolitan West Side 5s	60	72
Mexican National Construction pf.	7	12
New-Jersey & New-York Railroad	1	..
National Union Bank	150	185
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	15	..
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	98	105
New-York, New-Haven & H. R. R. Co.	..	185
New-York, N. H. & H. con. deb. 4s, (25 ₩ cent. paid)	..	56
New-York Guaranty & Indemnity	245	285
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	85	90
Northwestern Telegraph	100	..
†New-York Biscuit	18	22
New-York Loan & Improvement	..	53
New-York Security & Trust	200	230
Old Dominion Steamship	..	80
Oregon Pacific Railroad 1st	5	..
Pratt & Whitney pf.	..	81
Pennsylvania Coal	260	285
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	50	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	40	52
Standard Oil Trust	126½	128½
Standard Gas	..	38
Standard Gas pf.	74	78
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	100	..
†Second Avenue Railroad	95	105
State Trust	195	220
Staten Island	55	60
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	75	..
Southern National Bank	..	98
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s	..	108
Third Avenue Railroad	..	146
Third National Bank, New-York	..	108
Toledo, Ann Arbor & North. Mich. 1st	28	48
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf.	..	14
Thurber-Whyland pf.	20	30
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	89
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	110	..
Terre Haute & Logansport	22	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	155	170
United States Mortgage	140	153
Union Ferry	..	46
‡Union Ferry 1st 5s	..	95
Union R'y Co. stock ("Huckleberry")	110	130
Union Railway 5s ("Huckleberry")	90	100
Union Elevated 2d	39	44
United States Trust	..	840
Valley Railroad (Ohio) 1st 7s	..	105
Wagner Palace Car	105	112
Winona & Southwestern 1st	..	48
Winona & Southwestern	2	4

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Wheat and Corn Lower—Cotton Higher—Coffee Steady.

The Produce Exchange markets were influenced by the lower cables, weaker Western markets, and local realizing, with wheat showing a decline of ½@¾c and corn ⅜@⅝c, with a moderately active trade.

Cotton was 14 points up at one time to-day, but closed at 7@8 points gain for the day, as following Liverpool and as a reaction from the long-continued decline.

Coffee was almost neglected, and ruled very steady.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The domestic receipts for the week included 191,669 pks flour, 11,165 pks cornmeal, 2,109,350 bushels wheat, 3,242 bushels rye, 874,950 bushels oats, 166,000 bushels barley, 2,200 bushels peas, 309,300 bushels corn, 8,295 bales cotton, 80 bbls crude turpentine, 1,525 bbls spirits turpentine, 7,612 bbls resin, 350 bbls tar, 100 bbls pitch, 3,979 bbls pork, 999 bbls beef, 17,755 pks cutmeats, 25,941 pks butter, 45,209 pks cheese, 11,449 tcs lard, 21,013 kegs lard, 1,987 bbls whisky, 1,201 hhds tobacco, 1,056 pks tobacco, 1,691 bales wool, 244 bbls beans, 1,505 bbls cottonseed oil, 4,100 bags flaxseed, 2,793 bbls molasses, 2,912 bags peanuts, 32,580 pks eggs, and 2,227 pks rice.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic produce for the week were $7,896,014, and since Jan. 1, $238,986,519, against $262,540,765 same time last year. The week's exports included 42 bbls apples, 61 bbls pot ashes, 2,465 ℔ beeswax, 172,824 bbls wheat flour, 2,121 bbls cornmeal, 1,282,936 bushels wheat, 12,097 bushels rye, 928 bushels oats, 8 bushels barley, 3,355 bushels peas, 228,511 bushels corn, 326 bxs candles, 4,593 tons coal, 3,877 bales cotton, 31,233 bales hay, 217 bbls spirits turpentine, 1,488 bbls resin, 193 bbls tar, 164 bbls pitch, 800 gallons sperm oil, 23,540 gallons lard oil, 882 gallons linseed oil, 122,368 gallons cottonseed oil, 8,217,702 gallons petroleum, 5,160 bbls pork, 2,718 bbls beef, 521 tcs beef, 4,871,800 ℔ cutmeats, 69,706 ℔ butter, 2,380,766 ℔ cheese, 5,452,810 ℔ lard, 260 bbls rice, 749,839 ℔ tallow, 2,007 hhds tobacco, 1,206 pks tobacco, 233,198 ℔ manufactured tobacco, 2,306 ℔ whalebone.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Among the securities sold at auction to-day on the Real Estate Exchange by Richard V. Harnett & Co. were the following lots:

50 shares Empire State Bank, 125.
25 shares Corn Exchange Bank, 248½.
20 shares Fourth National Bank, 176½.
$10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company third mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1912, 125.
$10,000 Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1921. Registered, 135½.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—The market opened quiet and fairly steady, continued dull during the day, and closed dull and irregular. Old Colony sold down to 165, a decline of 3 points from yesterday. At the Clearing House this morning new money between the banks loaned at 8 ₩ cent. Occasionally a loan is now reported at 7 3-10 ₩ cent., but it is more in the nature of a favor, as there is no incentive for a creditor bank to loan a Clearing House certificate at 7 3-10 ₩ cent. which is worth more than that rate to it. Creditor banks are inclined to accommodate, but they believe that debtor banks should apply to the Clearing House Committee. New-York funds sold at $1.25 and $1.50 premium for cash, a sale of $100,000 being made at the latter figure. The currency situation is a little more quiet. Bankers are still quoting 1½@2 ₩ cent. premium, but the demand is not quite so urgent, and, as a result, several banks have withdrawn as buyers. In the outside market money is a trifle easier; that is, there is no perceptible change, but rates are no firmer and funds are just a little easier to obtain. On call money rules from 8 ₩ cent. upward. Time money has been obtained in small amounts at 8 ₩ cent., but is generally 9 ₩ cent. Money is now being offered to cotton mills at 8 ₩ cent. on six months, and one mill Treasurer says $100,000 has been offered him at 7 ₩ cent. for a year. Business paper is 9@15 ₩ cent.; corporation loans, 8@9 ₩ cent.; collateral loans, 8@10 ₩ cent. Clearing House exchanges to-day were $10,174,779, against $14,496,652 for the corresponding day last year. Balances to-day were $1,387,031, as against $1,843,448. Two blocks of time money were offered to-day, one for twelve months and one for six months, both at 6 ₩ cent., but the brokers will probably get 1 ₩ cent. commission from the borrower.

Boston and Maine Directors to-day indorsed the nomination of Mr. Lucius Tuttle to be chosen President of the Boston and Maine at the annual meeting Oct. 11. William C. Whitney resigned as a member of the board, and Mr. Tuttle was chosen a Director and took his seat to-day. Clearing House certificates amounting to $155,000 were issued to-day, making a total outstanding of $11,195,000.

The New-York and New-England has reduced its number of employes by 500 during the past few weeks. The management considers retrenchment the wisest course to pursue, although the depression in financial circles is not felt here so much as by many other roads.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co., 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Atchison	15	15⅛	Osceola Min.	22	22½
Atlan. & Pac.	..	2	Pull. P. Car.	145	147½
Atlan. Min.	7½	7¾	Quincy Min.	98½	100
Bay S. Gas	6½	..	Tam. Min.	125	126
Bost. & Alb.	199	200	Gen. Elec.	39⅛	39¼
Bost. & Low.	171	172	West. Elec.	16¾	17½
Bost. & Me.	143	144	West. El. pf.	37½	..
Bost. & Prov.	240	..	Wis. Cent.	5¼	..
B. & M. Min.	18½	19	Water Pow'r.	1	1¼
Boston Land.	3	4	W. End Land.	11	..
Bell Tel.	177	178	W. E. St. Ry.	52	..
B. & B. Min.	5¼	5¾	W. E. St. Ry. pf.	76½	..
C., B. & Q.	75⅞	76¼	Atchis'n 4s	67½	68
Cal. & Hecla	255	260	Atchison 2d A	33	34
Cent. Mass.	12½	..	C., B. & N. 5s	..	96
Cent. Min.	2	2¼	C., B. & Nor. 2d 6s	..	98
Erie Tel.	36	37	Mex. Cent. 4s	46	..
Franklin Min.	8½	..	Mex. Central 1st inc	9½	11
Fitchburg pf.	71	72	Mex. Central 2d inc	4½	..
Fr'ohm's B. L.	..	3	NY. & N. E. 7s	109	..
K'rs'ge Cop.	5	..	NY. & N. E. 6s	100	102
Lamson S. S.	13½	15	N. Y. & N. E. 2d 6s	90	..
Maine Cent.	..	115	Wis. Cent. 5s	..	64
Mex. Cent.	..	6⅛	Wis. Cent. inc	10	..
N. Y. & N. E.	18⅝	19			
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	47	..			
N. E. Tel.	..	50			
Old Colony	165	..			
Oregon S. L.	7	10			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The market has been quiet, sympathizing very little with New-York in its active and stronger tone. Traction stocks keep strong, with sales of Philadelphia at 70 and Metropolitan at 80. Reading stock holds very firm, while the tendency of Lehigh Valley is to decline. Pennsylvania sold down to 49¼ on light sales, the lack of any support being the chief reason for the decline. New-York exchange advanced sharply from ½ ₩ cent., yesterday's close, to 1 ₩ cent., and large amounts were taken at that price. Certain of the banks here which have collection accounts for New-York banks have asked the latter to allow them to buy exchange and remit, as it simply increases their liabilities without increasing their reserve to have such deposits. Transactions in currency and gold are very light at 1½@3½ ₩ cent. The bank statement yesterday showed that our Clearing House institutions have ceased to lose deposits, and it is believed that the improvement will result in greater ease for money. The total sales of stock were 9,116 shares, of which 2,342 shares were in Northern Pacific common, 1,335 in Pennsylvania, 1,021 in Lehigh Valley, 407 in Metropolitan, and 390 in Philadelphia Traction.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Balt. Trac.	17⅛	17⅜	North. Pac.	4	4⅛
Hunt. & B. T.	..	32	North. Pac. pf	18¾	19⅛
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	..	47	Pennsylvania	49	49⅜
Ins. Co. of N. A.	18½	19	Penn. Steel	..	75
Lehigh Nav.	..	46⅞	People's Trac.	8	10
Lehigh Val.	30⅞	31	Phil. Trac.	69	70
Mot. Traction	79	80	Phil. & Erie.	30	..
Minehill	..	63	Reading	6 11-16	6 13-16
New. Pas. 5s	80	82	Rochester	..	54
North. Cent.	66	68	U. Co.'s of N. J.	..	21 7-12
			W. N. Y. & P.	3¾	4

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—On the Stock Exchange to-day West Chicago sold at 108½@111, North Chicago at 163@166, Diamond Match at 103@104½, Lake Street Elevated at 19@19½, Street's at 17@17½. Money, 7 ₩ cent. Bank clearings, $9,981,726. New-York exchange, $5 discount, good demand.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.10	Mexican	.55
Belcher	.20	Ophir	.65
Best & Belcher	.55	Potosi	.60
Bulwer	.10	Savage	.35
Chollar	.25	Sierra Nevada	.30
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.30	Union Consolidated	.35
Crown Point	.25	Utah	.05
Gould & Curry	.25	Yellow Jacket	.35
Hale & Norcross	.50		

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

Inactive Market, but Strong as to American Securities.

Special Cablegram to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The stock market remained inactive to-day, Americans, however, opening stronger and closing at highest prices, with advances from ½ to 1½.

Some bears on American railway bonds have tried to produce the impression that prices would decline still further, but the idea grows stronger that the bottom has been reached. Such purchases as are made are for investments, they are not speculative.

Called money rose to-day from 2½ to 3, the Bank of England borrowing against consols at the latter rate.

The general impression is that America is bound to recover gold, if not from London then from France.

To-morrow's shipments of £800,000 gold to New-York confirms the impression that before the end of the week the bank rate will be advanced to 5 per cent. Tighter money is generally expected.

American railway securities were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Louisville and Nashville, 1⅜, to 56⅛; St. Paul, 1⅜, to 54⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, 1⅜, to 19¾; Union Pacific, 1⅛, to 18⅝; Canadian Pacific, 1, to 73; Atchison, 1, to 16¼; Wabash preferred, ¾, to 14; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 92⅝; Lake Shore, ½, to 117; Kansas and Texas, ¼, to 10⅝; Erie, ⅛, to 12¼; Reading, ⅛, to 6⅞, and Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 13⅜. British consols were quoted at 97 9-16 for money and 97 11-16 for account.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The statement of the United States Treasurer showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities today is as follows:

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$179,498,045
Silver dollars and bullion	330,529,887
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	149,449,661
Fractional silver and minor coin	13,235,888
United States notes	15,671,941
United States Treasury notes	4,960,362
Gold certificates	4,084,290
Silver certificates	2,524,599
National bank notes	3,275,358
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	12,489,611
Disbursing officers' balances	3,949,591
Total	$719,669,233

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$85,272,089
Silver certificates	330,613,504
United States Treasury notes	150,239,280
Currency certificates	5,795,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c.	36,584,855

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $224,689, from customs $296,914, and miscellaneous $32,446.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amount to $124,953.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Drought Broken in Some Sections and Fair Yields of Products Reported.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The weekly crop report of the Weather Bureau says:

Reports from Indiana and portions of Illinois indicate that the yield of corn will be reduced, owing to continued dry weather.

In the extreme Northwest, including Minnesota and the Dakotas, the week has been dry and the weather has been especially favorable for harvesting and thrashing, the former being practically completed, but all growing crops are in need of rain. Timely rains are reported from Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and portions of Illinois, where conditions were favorable and crops were improved.

Drought has been completely broken in New-England and over a considerable portion of the Middle Atlantic States, but continues in Virginia and portions of Maryland.

New-England.—Weather favorable for grass, roots, and seeding; corn outlook unfavorable in some sections.

New-York.—Grain and potatoes generally light yield, but fine quality; pastures slightly improved; damage by grasshoppers continues.

New-Jersey.—Heavy thunderstorms in northern and southeastern portions have effectually broken the drought.

Pennsylvania.—Rain too late materially to benefit corn, potatoes, and tobacco; late garden crops and pastures greatly benefited.

Maryland.—Pastures, corn, potatoes, gardens, and tobacco damaged by drought in nearly all sections.

Virginia.—All crops generally reported more or less injured on account of lack of rain.

North Carolina.—Weather on the whole favorable; cotton very full of bolls, which are opening, very little shedding; tobacco fair, curing in progress.

South Carolina.—In Piedmont region cotton large and well fruited; middle and lower sections unfavorable for cotton; rust and shedding.

Georgia.—Good corn crop assured; cotton rusting in south; crop will be short; large acreage of peas and turnips, doing well; cane and rice in excellent condition.

Florida.—Cotton picking general; caterpillars and boll worms damaging crop seriously in western counties; rice harvest progressing favorably; orange crop doing well.

Alabama.—Too much rain for all crops, except for potatoes, cane, and peas. Boll worms and caterpillars still doing damage to cotton.

Mississippi.—Conditions slightly improved; worms general, without serious damage; cotton being gathered rapidly.

Louisiana.—Too much rain for cotton; rust and shedding continue; caterpillars, boll and cotton worms doing great damage; week beneficial for rice harvesting; cane and corn promising.

Texas.—Bolls are opening rapidly, and picking is under good headway, except in northwest portion, where the crop is two to three weeks late; grass crop is in very good condition.

Arkansas.—Outlook for cotton not so bright as last week; other crops were benefited by recent rains and are doing well.

Tennessee.—In eastern portion all crops are excellent; in middle section scattered showers have been beneficial, but more rain is needed; drought continues in west portion.

Kentucky.—Drought continues at many points, causing much damage to all crops.

Missouri.—The well-distributed rains will prove beneficial; corn will be the leading crop of the season.

Illinois.—All vegetation benefited where rain fell, but more is badly needed.

Indiana.—Rain needed; corn in many fields cannot recover; pastures almost ruined; wells and springs dry; wheat thrashing not finished; grasshoppers destructive in localities.

West Virginia.—Corn fired in many fields; tobacco, pastures, and buckwheat short.

Ohio.—Crop conditions generally unchanged; upland corn and late potatoes past help; tobacco, light crop; large clover seed fair; small total failure; tomatoes rotting.

Michigan.—More rain greatly needed for corn, potatoes, and beans, especially in southern counties; thrashing progressing; wheat better than expected; oats about average.

Wisconsin.—Good showers; improved late potatoes, corn, and pastures; Spring grain light.

Minnesota.—Little rain except in southeast portion; thrashing general; yield considerably below average, quality good; corn and buckwheat doing well; potatoes promise small yield.

Iowa.—Corn making good progress and rainfall generally sufficient to insure a good crop of this staple; pastures improved.

North Dakota.—Average temperature; favorable for harvesting, which is nearly finished, and thrashing, which has commenced; rain still needed for corn, potatoes, and pasture.

South Dakota.—In most localities corn, potatoes, flax, and grass need rain; corn not filling well.

Nebraska.—Frequent showers benefited all crops; corn and potatoes doing well; wheat harvesting completed.

Kansas.—Crops generally improving in wet districts; corn is being cut in central and southern portions.

Oklahoma.—Chinch and squash bugs injuring vines; haymaking in progress; conditions favorable for all crops.

Montana.—Weather favorable for securing hay, which is nearly all harvested.

Wyoming.—Crops have made but little advancement on account of cold nights.

Idaho.—Heavy frosts damaged corn and vegetable crops; second crop of alfalfa fair; recent showers improved the ranges.

Colorado.—Second alfalfa crop average; wheat short; oats light.

New-Mexico.—Everything doing well; cattle ranges in excellent condition.

Arizona.—Grass, stock, crops, and fruit in good condition.

Utah.—Showers general; grain up to average; potatoes turning out well; second crop of alfalfa about average.

Washington.—Wheat, oats, and barley being cut; hops, vegetables, and fruit doing nicely.

Oregon.—Harvest and thrashing continues, yielding good average; large yield of well-cured hay secured.

California.—Weather favorable for all crops; hop crop will be large; the grape crop promises to be larger than ever known.

Nine Doctors Wanted for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Nine graduates of medical colleges may find congenial positions in the Army Medical Corps this year. There are six vacancies in the grade of Assistant Surgeon and there will be three more later.

The examination of candidates, of which there is an unusual number this year, will take place in this city for the first time. It has always been held in New-York. The board of examination will meet Sept. 11, and will be composed of Drs. Charles Alden, W. H. Forwood, Charles Smart, Walter Reed, and J. C. Merrill. The successful candidates, after being commissioned, will be sent to the new school here for instruction in their duties, and will attend the Hospital Corps drill and instruction in "first aid to the wounded" at the Washington Barracks, where a drill company will be formed.

"CARTWHEELS" ROLLING IN

BIG SILVER DOLLARS RETURNING TO THE SUB-TREASURY.

Fresh and Bright, Although Coined Many Years, They Were Taken from the Vaults to Meet the Demand for Cash—Rates for Money Lower—A Bank that Will Keep Separate Accounts of Deposits in Cash and Deposits in Checks—More Gold from Europe.

A very good instance of the practical difficulties in the way of keeping silver in circulation was afforded yesterday, when the Sub-Treasury received just about as many standard dollars as it was called upon to pay out. The amount on each side of the account was close to $60,000.

When the scarcity of currency sent cash to a premium nearly three weeks ago, the silver dollar came into sudden and unusual favor. Small bills were hard to find, especially in quantities sufficient to meet the demands for pay rolls, and in this strait persons who could not get bills took standard dollars instead.

The calls upon the Sub-Treasury were sufficient to cause an inroad upon the stores in the silver vaults, where tons upon tons of the white coin had lain for years undisturbed, except at times of grand counts of cash, when a new Assistant Treasurer took charge of the institution.

A very large share of the big dollars which New-Yorkers have handled in the last week or two have been as bright as those of the coinage of 1893 although their dates run back to 1878. These coins, until brought into use by unusual financial conditions, were kept in the Sub-Treasury vaults, in spite of many efforts to put them in circulation. Free transportation, offered by the Government to induce shipments to the interior failed to be an inducement, and nobody wanted the unwieldy coin until the scarcity of small bills overcame all objections.

While the money famine was most acute large amounts of silver were withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury and the standard dollars had the best of opportunities for impressing their advantages upon the people of this region. Yet, although currency is still at a premium, yesterday's figures showed that the silver was coming back to the Sub-Treasury. Nobody hereabout, it was evident, would hold it if he could get anything else.

The money brokers said that the demand for currency was still heavy. They thought that it was as great as on Monday. Most of it came from city banks which desired to supply customers with funds.

Rates were lower, however, than on the day before. Buyers paid 2 per cent. premium for bills or gold and sellers were paid 1½ per cent. by the brokers for their supplies. Gold to arrive was quoted at from 1 to 1¼ per cent.

There were, as usual, some calls for cash from the country. Baltimore, for instance, was favored with a shipment of $50,000 from a broker's office. The banks, too, sent some money to the interior.

The difference which has arisen between credit and cash is shown by a practice taken up by one or two banks in the last day or two. It involves keeping separate accounts for deposits of money and of checks. The circular sent out by the Southern National Bank briefly explains the arrangement.

"During the present scarcity of currency this bank will keep separate accounts of deposits made in cash and deposits made in checks.

"Customers are requested to stamp all checks drawn against deposits of checks 'Payable only through New-York Clearing House.'

"Cash will be paid against cash deposits."

This plan is likely to create much discussion among bankers. There is said to be no Clearing House regulation prohibiting it, but it is pretty sure to be criticised as tending to increase the discrimination in favor of cash.

There is still a great deal of talk over the action of a few banks in charging city customers a premium for currency. The scheme is strongly condemned in many quarters and as much by bankers as outsiders. In support of it the argument is advanced that if a bank has to pay a premium for money its customers should do the same.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid out $90,000 in gold in settling its balance of $97,000 at the Clearing House. On checks it paid out $1,192,000, all in gold except $78,000 in Treasury notes paid on checks for purchases of silver bullion. Thirty-five thousand dollars was deposited against a telegraphic order to the Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans to ship that amount of money to parts of the cotton belt, where cash is greatly needed.

More gold was received from Europe, the steamer Ems bringing in about $2,330,000. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. had two consignments, one of 2,170,000 marks, the other of £99,900. Other lots were for the following banks and firms: Bank of Toronto, Canada, £50,000; L. Von Hoffman & Co., £62,000; Bank of Montreal, £50,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., £25,000; Hoskier, Wood & Co., £10,000; Wells, Fargo & Co., £700; Kidder, Peabody & Co., $200,000; Baring, Magoun & Co., $100,000.

The steamer Teutonic from Liverpool is expected to deliver $375,000 to-day.

London dispatches said that £50,000 had been withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to this side of the ocean. Most of it was for Canada.

The Clearing House Loan Committee met yesterday, but issued no certificates. None was cancelled.

It was reported yesterday that a number of down-town employers of large forces of employes had arranged to pay their men in checks at the end of this week, being forced to this plan by their inability to get cash from the banks for their pay rolls.

Massachusetts Governorship.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Charles Sumner Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was in town to-day and made Gov. Russell's room in the State House his headquarters. He left on the 2 o'clock train for Washington.

"I couldn't be induced to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor," said he. "I am enjoying my position in Washington, and I like the work and my associates.

"I would like to see Josiah Quincy run. He would make an admirable candidate."

Mr. Quincy said yesterday that he would not, in any circumstances, be a candidate for the Governorship.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were among those appointed Monday and yesterday:

New-York.—Wesley Backus, Chippewa Bay; J. B. Kirkbride, Massena, and R. A. Gillen, Rossie, all of St. Lawrence County. George Luther, Colliersville, Otsego County. Ida M. Hunt, Ellisburg; John Burns, Natural Bridge; J. A. Wiswell, Plessis, D. B. York, Smithville; Henry Heyl, Depauville; C. I. Tucker, Lorraine; S. J. Andrus, Pierrepont Manor, and George Bert, Jr., Worthville, all of Jefferson County; William Hamlin, Charlotte, Monroe County; R. E. Vanderveer, Ontario, Wayne County; D. A. Burt, Watt's Flats, Chautauqua County; Harriette B. Dysinger, Leslie; Joseph Edwards, Rapids, and G. W. Goode, Royalton, all of Niagara County.

Tests of Six and Eight Inch Plates.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The next test of armor at the naval proving ground will be that of a plate representing 154 tons of six and eight inch material intended for the eight-inch gun barbettes of the battle ship Oregon.

There are two of these guns in each barbette, and it will take eight eight-inch and four six-inch plates to construct the barbettes. In the attack on the sample plate a six-inch gun will be used, firing Carpenter projectiles.

Meetings.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Rice Milling Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 737 Prudential Building, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of four Directors, to serve for three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from 3 P. M., Aug. 16, 1893, until 10 A. M. Thursday, Sept. 7, 1893.

FRED'K H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

Dated at NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 22, 1893.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1893, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer books of the company will close on Friday, the 1st day of September, 1893, at 12 M., and will reopen on Thursday, the 14th day of September, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M.

M. L. CROWELL, Secretary.

Financial.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 17, 1893.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of New-York, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1893, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, 1893, and will reopen Sept. 1, 1893, at 10 A. M.

T. O. BARBOUR, Treasurer.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
15 Wall Street, New York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world. Also Traveling Credits for use in this country, Mexico, and the West Indies.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLLOWING list are arranged in the order of their Association number.

BANKS.

National City — 52 Wall Street

Chemical National — 270 Broadway

GALLATIN NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street

National Bank of Commerce — Cap. and Surplus, $8,664,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway

National Bank of the Republic — Wall Street and Broadway

Hanover National Bank — Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $1,895,000. 9 and 11 Nassau Street

The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets

National Park Bank — 214 and 216 Broadway

Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street

Central National — 322 Broadway

Chase National — 15 Nassau Street

Lincoln National — 34 East 42d Street

Seaboard National — 18 Broadway

Eleventh Ward Bank — 147 Avenue D

Fourteenth Street Bank — 8 East Fourteenth Street

Hide and Leather National — 88 Gold Street

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000. 234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street

Manhattan Trust Co. — 20 Wall Street

NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO. The Debentures of this corporation are a safe 6 per cent. investment. 160 Broadway

New-York Security & Trust Co. — 46 Wall Street

THE STATE TRUST CO. Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000. 36 Wall Street

Financial.

JAMES BOYS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
50 and 52 Exchange Place,
Rooms 18, 19, 20, and 21,
buy and sell stocks and bonds, grain and provisions, cotton and coffee, for cash or on margin. Private wires. Market letter free on application.
Unlisted securities and trust company stocks a specialty.
Commercial paper, city and country notes dealt in.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD STS.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit,
Available for Travelers in All Parts of the World.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF HECKER - JONES - JEWELL MILLING COMPANY,
207 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, Aug. 16, 1893.
DIVIDEND NO. 4.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, payable Sept. 1 to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Monday, Aug. 21, and opened at 9 A. M. Wednesday, Sept. 20.
The coupons of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the company, due Sept. 1, 1893, will be paid by the Franklin Trust Company, corner of Clinton and Montague Sts., Brooklyn.
THOS. A. M'INTYRE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 2, 1893.
NOTICE.—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the 1st day of September next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th inst.
The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.
C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, NO. 1 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Monday, Sept. 11, 1893.
The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 31 at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Sept. 12, 1893.
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 21, 1893.
COUPON NO. 10, DUE SEPT. 1, 1893, ON THE general mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall St., New-York, on and after that date.
HY. TACON, Treasurer.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
23 shs. Chatham National Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shs. Brooklyn Traction Co. pfd.
200 shs. Brooklyn Traction Co. common.
100 shs. St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute R. R. Co. common.
20 shs. United States Trust Co.
50 shs. United States Mortgage Co.
50 shs. Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn.
70 shs. Nineteenth Ward Bank.
$5,000 Chattanooga Southern R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, (Atlantic Trust Co. receipts.)
$5,000 Denver Water Co. of Denver, Col., 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1895, July, 1892, coup.
25 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
50 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
50 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
75 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
25 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
10 shs. Franklin National Bank.
30 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
418 shs. Gondolo Tannin Co. common.
12½ shs. Gondolo Tannin Co. pfd.
$5,000 Louisville, St. Louis & Texas R. R. Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds.
$5,000 Maryland Central R'way Co. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1939, (Hypd.)
70 shs. Sabiston, Murray & Co. common, (Hypd.)
$1,000 Thomson-Houston Electric Co. 5 p. c. Coll. Trust Bond.
40 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
$1,000 Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co. 1st Consld. 4 p. c. Bond, 1936.
$1,000 American Cotton Oil Co. 8 p. c. Debenture Bond, 1900.
50 shs. Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis R. R. pfd.
100 shs. Quicksilver Mining Co.
$2,000 North Hudson County R'way 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1914.
40 shs. First National Bank of Hoboken, N. J.
100 shs. Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Special Guar.
300 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
$578,000 Northern Pacific R. R. Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, (Hypd.)
2,040 shs. St. Paul & Northern Pacific R. R. common; (Hypd.)
8 shs. Chemical National Bank.
10 shs. Lewis & Fowler Girder Rail Co.
10 shs. H. B. Claflin Co. common.
171 shs. New-York Produce Exchange Bank.
$16,000 Marshall Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds.
45 shs. Bowery Bank.
20 shs. St. Nicholas Bank.
25 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
65 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Two Harlem Plots to be Sold To-day Under Foreclosure.

The sales advertised to be held yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom were adjourned without day. For to-day two parcels of Harlem property are set down for sale, under foreclosure, at noon at the Real Estate salesroom, 111 Broadway. Details are as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, Jr., referee, plot beginning on north side of West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue, extending through to West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 358 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 217 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, by 199.11 on west side, two-story frame cooperage and one-story brick wagon shed; also, Lawrence Street, north side, 150.9 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 75 by 99.9 by 75.9 by 100, two three-story frame and one three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,966.84.

New Buildings and Alterations.

In the Building Department yesterday plans for the following new buildings and alterations were filed:

By Henry Petry of 293½ Delancey Street, for a six-story brick factory at the same place, $10,000.

By E. and M. Geiger of 625 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling on the west side of Prospect Avenue, north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, $4,600.

By Charles Broadway Rouss of 549 Broadway, for a seven-story brick stable and storehouse at 52, 54, and 56 Thompson Street, $46,000.

By Christine Behliner of 306 West Sixty-eighth Street, for a one-story brick stable on the south side of Sixty-eighth Street, west of West End Avenue, $7,000.

By Matthew Smith, on the premises, for a six-story factory on the east side of Broad Street, north of Crotona Avenue, $12,000.

By Fernice Piccisilla, for a brick studio building and dwelling on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, east of Willis Avenue, $19,000.

By Charles Wolf, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling at 36 East Thirty-second Street, $6,000.

By Andrew C. Zabriskie, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling at 716 Fifth Avenue, $6,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Aug. 22.

Orchard St, 17; George F. Roesch, referee, to Charles Saul $19,200
East Broadway, n s, 128.6 ft e of Montgomery St, 20.6x63; Fanny Cohen to Dora Goldstein 19,000
Wooster St, 9; François Humbertjean and wife to Thomas J. A. Humbert 100
57th St, n s, 78 ft e of 2d Av, 22x100; Fannie Boehm to Auguste Grunwaldt 20,000
8th St, n s, 213 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x—; same to same 34,000
58th St, s s, 201 ft w of Lexington Av, 19x100.5; Minnie Lichtenstein and others to Philip Lyons 19,250
Perry St, s w corner of Fourth St, 60x72; Elizabeth J. Wellwood to William Rankin 42,500
37th St, s s, 340.7½ ft w of 7th Av, 28.1x98.9; Paul Dickey to Amund Johnsen 50,000
19th St, s w s, 490 ft w of 2d Av, 20x92; Stuyvesant Fish and wife to Hamilton Fish 17,000
22d St, 53 West; William Johnston and wife to James McCreery 1
22d St, n e s, 141.6 ft e of 6th Av, 23.3x98.9; same to same 100
81st St, 315 West; Bernard S. Levy and wife to Norman A. Lawlor 26,625
94th St, 102 West; Ernst Hopfensack to Annie Hopfensack 1
74th St, 149 West; Walter H. Jones and wife to Charlotte A. Mount 1
62d St, 228 to 234 West; Emma Gueber and husband to Margaret Bailey 116,800
45th St, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Charles J. Breck, referee, to James M. Fitzsimmons 18,000
2d Av, w s, 108.4 ft s of 50th St, 21½x80; William C. Burne to John C. Burne 1
70th St, 220 East, Charles Kramer and wife to Elizabeth Urbach 31,450
Gouverneur St, 151st St, n s, 300 ft w of Morris Av, 118.7x50; S. L. H. Ward, referee, to Thomas Smith 2,850
St. Ann's Av, s w corner of 145th St, 125x100; Wilhelmina Hupfel to Thomas H. Connelly and another 16,000
145th St, s w corner of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; Martin Tully and wife to Thomas H. Connelly 1
141st St, s s, 150.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x118; Nicholas Brady, executor, to James D. Kelly 3,000
Morris Av, e s, 43.5 ft n of 150th St, 25x78.3; Charles Sullivan to James Savage 3,300
135th St, s s, 80 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 18.6x100; John Entwistle and wife to John F. Monks 7,250
Waverley St, n e corner of Madison Av, 85x100; Lewis G. Morris to Carrie E. Trask 5,400

Recorded Mortgages.

Dunn, John, and wife and another to Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; West End Av, s w corner of 99th St, 1 year $6,800
Fitzsimmons, James M., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; n s of 45th St, w of 2d Av, 1 year 13,500
Goldstein, Dora, to Fanny Cohen; s of East Broadway, e of Montgomery St, installments 964
Hayes, Orrill H., to New-York Life Insurance Company; s s of 47th St, e of 6th Av, 2 years 25,000
Hooper, Charles T., to J. O. Brown, trustee; s s of 108th St, w of 10th Av, demand 515
Haft, Alexander, and wife to William Hennessy; w s of Birmingham St, n of Madison St, demand 1,500
Redmond, Emily A., to M. S. Smith; 8th Av, n e corner of 55th St, 1 year 7,500
Ronner, Wilhelmina C., to Jacob Siegel; Fulton Av, s e corner of 169th St, 1 year 1,500
Smith, Thomas, and wife to August Freutel; n s of 151st St, w of Morris Av, 3 years 1,500
Sierichs, Henry, and wife to Louis Kreuder; w s of Elizabeth St, s of Broome St, 6 years 17,500
Saul, Charles, to Isaac Wolff; 17 Orchard St, 1 year 13,800
Urbach, Elizabeth, to Charles Kramer; n s of 70th St, w of 2d Av, 6 years 7,000
Valentine, Annie E., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; s s of 131st St, w of 7th Av, 3 years 9,000
Wiessner, Oscar E. A., and wife to Alfred Steckler; e s of Forsyth St, s of Grand St, 1 year 3,000
Zahn, Henry, and wife, to Joseph M. Ohmers; n s of 10th St, w of Waverley Place, 3 years 30,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

Crane Place, w s, 60 ft n of 174th St, 50x100; Frederick W. McDade against Margaret P. Hard, owner; Chartrand & Duffy, contractors $95
Commerce St, 12; James S. Otis and others against Anna B. Miller, owner; Thomas B. Miller, owner and contractor 73
South St, 51 and 52; H. Meier & Son against Alexander & Beck, contractors 335
Oakland Place, s s, 100 ft e of Franklin Av, 25 ft front; Thomas J. Blair against Louis and Walter C. Hornum and Michael F. Kirby, owners and contractors 1,282
Oakland Place, n s, 100 ft e of Franklin Av, 25 ft front; same against same 1,173
Oakland Place, n s, 150 ft e of Franklin Av, 25 feet front; same against same 1,057
Wooster St, 137 and 139; Standard Elevator Company against Peter Herter, owner and contractor 1,685
New Bowery, n w s, 224.10 ft n of Roosevelt St, 75 ft front; M. K. Gliner against Eugene F. O'Connor, owner and contractor 175
Crescent Av, s s, 128 ft w of Madison Av, 28 ft front; Church E. Gates & Co. against Mary Woods, owner and contractor 151
38th St, 219 to 225 East; Rider Engine Company against Morris and Louis J. Rosendorff, owners and contractors 840
14th St, 404 East; Graves Elevator Company against William C. Doscher, owner and contractor 600
96th St, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125 ft front; Worley & Robb against Salvatore Panella, owner and contractor 63
Madison Av and 101st St, s e corner; same against same 65

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

A.—$12,000—HANDSOME MODERN HOME in choice location, East Orange, N. J.; a bargain. EDW. P. HAMILTON & CO., 96 Broadway

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST.
Nos. 225 and 226, near 82d St.; also, the LOLITA, corner 83d St.; all directly facing loveliest part of Central Park; several elegant suites to rent, from $800 to $1,300 per annum; passenger elevators; house, location, and service highest class.

NEW AMSTERDAM,
Corner of 75th St. and Amsterdam Av.
ELEGANT NEW APARTMENTS TO LET.
Rents from $720 to $1,500, including elevators, steam heat, electric lights, &c. Apply on premises.

ELEGANT OUTSIDE APARTMENTS TO LET.
Overlooks Plaza and Central Park;
RENTS, $1,250 UP;
elevator, steam heat, hallboys, &c.
MASON, 6 TO 12 EAST 58TH ST.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

HANDSOME FLATS
from $600 to $900; hall boys; steam-heated; one block from elevated station and Central Park. Call 167 West 81st St.

APARTMENTS TO RENT
IN THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
80 MADISON AV., corner 28th St.

6TH AV., 45TH ST.—Seven rooms; bath; reduced rent to good tenants. Inquire 788 6th Av.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

WANTED—For rent, unfurnished, modern apartments, eight rooms and bath; not over $60 per month. Post Office Box 62, Ridley Park, Penn.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
GREAT EXCURSION ROUTES TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach.

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST.

6:20, 7:20, 8:40, 10, 11 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, and half hourly thereafter from 6 to 9:30 P. M., and at 11 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M. On Race Days Coney Island Jockey Club, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M. Parlor cars special 1 P. M., and extra train Aug. 26 only, 12:50 P. M. Sundays, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., termini of all elevated roads and street-car lines, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 to 8:40 and 9:10 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 12:40 P. M. On Race Days C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10 P. M. Parlor cars on all principal trains. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

SOUSA'S BAND.
Concerts every afternoon and evening.
PAIN'S
STORMING OF VICKSBURG
and
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS
every evening except Sunday and Monday.

Oriental and Manhattan Hotels.
FINE ROOMS—EXCELLENT CUISINE.

CONEY ISLAND,

BRIGHTON BEACH,
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH,
CONEY ISLAND POINT.

BOATS BY BAY RIDGE FERRY,
connecting with the
CULVER ROUTE,

Leave foot of Whitehall St., terminus of elevated roads, and all street-car lines.

Hourly from 7:10 to 11:10 A. M. and half-hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, and every twenty minutes from 1:10 to 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island at 11:08 P. M. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.

ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

AND JAMAICA BAY.

LEAVE LONG ISLAND CITY—6:15, 7:35, 9:15, 10:05, 11:10 A. M., 12:00, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:40, 7:40, 9:00, 10:25 P. M. Sundays, 7:10, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:25, 11:50 A. M. 12:15, 1:05, 1:25, 1:45, 2:15, 2:35, 2:50, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 6:45, 7:00, 7:25, 7:50, 8:10, 8:25, 9:15, 9:30, 10:20 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

SHELTER ISLAND, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, AND THE HAMPTONS.

FREQUENT AND FAST TRAINS.
See Time Tables.

THE "NEW-YORK WORLD'S FAIR."

GLEN ISLAND

Most magnificent Summer resort in the world. Delightful sail on fast steamers. Two Grand Concerts daily. Wonderful foliage and plants. Unequaled Menagerie and Aquarium. "KLEINDEUTSCHLAND," "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards. Steam Launches. Genuine Glen Island Clambake. Dinner à la carte.

—TIME TABLE.—

FROM PIER 18, N. R., foot of Cortlandt St., 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:45, A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15, P. M. FROM 32D ST., E. R., 9:05, 10:00, 10:30, 11:30, A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. BROOKLYN, SOUTH 5TH ST., 9:05, 9:35, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:30, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. FROM GLEN ISLAND, 10:45 A. M. for Pier 18 and 32d St.; 11:45, 12:45 for Pier 18 only. ALL LANDINGS, 3:15, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, and 7:30 P. M.

40c.——EXCURSION TICKETS——40c.
EXTRA BOATS ON SUNDAYS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND,

STEAMERS LANDING AT THE OCEAN PIERS.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE.

FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.

FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M. Excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets on sale at all down-track stations of the elevated railroads. East side passengers carried free from Whitehall St. to Battery Place and vice versa. Returning passengers require no tickets from Battery Place to Whitehall St.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie

Daily except Sundays by Day Line Steamers
NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)...8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier......8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.........9:00 "
Returning, due in New-York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Public Notices.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1893.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECtion One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and Section Seven of Chapter Six Hundred and Eighty of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Article Six of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION TWELVE OF ARTICLE SIX OF THE CONSTITUTION, PROVIDING FOR THE ELECTION OF CIRCUIT JUDGES IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SECTION 1. Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) that Section Twelve of Article Six of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 12. There shall be in the First Judicial District twelve Circuit Judges, who shall be the six Judges of the Superior Court in the City of New-York and the six Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, in office at the adoption of this amendment to the Constitution, who shall hold office for the period for which they were respectively elected, and their successors who shall be elected as such Circuit Judges by the electors of the City and County of New-York, and who shall receive the same salary now paid to said Judges of the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas. The said Circuit Judges may hold Circuit Courts in the City and County of New-York. The General Term of the First Judicial Department shall have power by an order entered on its minutes to designate from time to time one or more of the said Circuit Judges to hold special terms of the Supreme Court and Courts of Oyer and Terminer in the First Judicial District, for such terms of the said courts as the public interest may require. During the continuance of a term for which any Circuit Judge is so designated he shall have all the power, authority, and jurisdiction of a Justice of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in or out of court. All actions or special proceedings pending in the said Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas shall be transferred to the Supreme Court, and all powers and jurisdiction now vested in the said Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas shall be vested in the Supreme Court. The Superior Court of Buffalo and the City Court of Brooklyn are continued, with the powers and jurisdiction they now severally have and such further civil and criminal jurisdiction as may be conferred by law. The Superior Court of Buffalo shall be composed of the Judges now in office and their successors; and the City Court of Brooklyn of such number of Judges, not exceeding three, as may be provided by law. The Judges of said courts in office at the adoption of this article are continued until the expiration of their terms. A chief Judge shall be appointed by the Judges of each of said courts, from their own number, who shall act as such during his official term. Vacancies in the office of the Judges named in this section, occurring otherwise than by expiration of term, shall be filled in the same manner as vacancies in the Supreme Court. The Legislature may provide for detailing Judges of the City Court of Brooklyn to hold circuits and special terms of the Supreme Court in Kings County as the public interest may require. This amendment shall go into effect on the first day of October next succeeding its adoption by the people.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, April 14, 1892.

The foregoing resolution was concurred in, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate.
CHARLES T. DUNNING, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, March 21, 1892.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof.
By order of the Assembly,
C. R. DE FREEST, Clerk.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Section Twelve Article Six of the Constitution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, [L. S.] this first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.
FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every 100,000 people in such county as shown by the last preceding State Enumeration.
FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1893.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECtion One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and Section Seven of Chapter Six Hundred and Eighty of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Article Six of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE SIX OF THE CONSTITUTION, RELATING TO THE ELECTION OF ADDITIONAL JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) that the Sixth Article of the Constitution be amended by adding thereto the following section:

SEC. 30. The Legislature, at the first session thereof after the adoption of this amendment, shall provide for the election at the general election next after the adoption of this amendment, by the electors of the First Judicial District, of not more than two Justices of the Supreme Court in addition to the Justices of that court now in office in said judicial district; by the electors of the Second Judicial District, of not more than two Justices of the Supreme Court in addition to the Justices of that court now in office in said judicial district. The Justices so elected in the First and Second Judicial Districts, respectively, shall be invested with their offices on the first Monday of January next after their election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, Jan. 30, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof.
By order of the Senate.
CHARLES T. DUNNING, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, Feb. 28, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the Assembly.
C. R. DE FREEST, Clerk.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Article Six of the Constitution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this [L. S.] first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.
FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.
FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1893.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECtion One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and Section Seven of Chapter Six Hundred and Eighty of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Article Six of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE SIX OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THIS STATE IN RELATION TO COUNTY JUDGES AND COURT OF SESSIONS IN THE COUNTY OF KINGS.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That Article Six of the Constitution of this State be amended by adding thereto the following section:

SEC. 32. There shall be in the County of Kings two County Judges, each of whose term of office shall be six years. The County Judge in office at the adoption of this amendment shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected. The additional County Judge shall be elected at the general election held next after the adoption of this amendment, and his term of office shall begin on the first day of January thereafter. When the official term of any County Judge of said county will expire by the effluxion of time or the disability of age, the successor of such Judge shall be chosen at the preceding general election. Vacancies otherwise occurring in said offices shall be filled in the same manner as vacancies in the Supreme Court. The salary of said County Judges shall be as now established by law for County Judge in said county. Their powers and jurisdiction shall be co-ordinate and co-equal. One or more parts of the County Court may be held in said county. The Court of Sessions in the County of Kings is continued with the powers and jurisdiction it now possesses, and with such additional powers and jurisdiction as may be conferred by the Legislature; it must be held by a County Judge of the county, and may hold one or more parts.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that, in conformity to Section One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, Feb. 28, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof.
By order of the Senate.
CHARLES T. DUNNING, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, March 22, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof.
By order of the Assembly.
CHARLES R. DE FREEST, Clerk.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Article Six of the Constitution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, [L. S.] this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.
FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election, in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing, respectively, the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county, as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.
FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1893.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECtion One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and Section Seven of Chapter Six Hundred and Eighty of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Article Six of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE SIX OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Sixth Article of the Constitution be amended by adding thereto the following section:

SEC. 33. On the thirty-first day of December succeeding the adoption of this amendment, the City Court of Brooklyn shall cease to exist, and the Judges thereof then in office, for the unexpired portions of the terms for which they were respectively elected, and their successors shall be Justices of the Supreme Court. Their successors shall be chosen by the electors of the Second Judicial District as provided in Section Thirteen of this article, and if a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by expiration of term, the same shall be filled in the manner provided by Section Nine of this article. The compensation of said Justices and their successors shall be fixed by the Board of Supervisors of Kings County and shall be paid by said county. Upon the extinction of said court, the seal, records, papers, and documents of or belonging to the same shall be deposited in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, and all actions and proceedings then pending in the same shall be transferred to the Supreme Court.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators; and that, in conformity with Section One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 23, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof.
By order of the Senate.
CHARLES T. DUNNING, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, March 24, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof.
By order of the Assembly.
CHARLES R. DE FREEST, Clerk.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Article Six of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this [L. S.] first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.
FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.
FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1.—ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR SEASON or year; elegantly-furnished floor or separately; also rooms for gentlemen, with board; highest references. 34 West 51st St.

18TH ST., 43 WEST.—Very large parlor floor suitable for business; also other rooms; private bath.

20TH ST., 45 WEST.—Parlor floor and other large and single rooms; first-class accommodation; references.

103 WEST 48TH ST.—Large room and hall room, with excellent board; also fourth-floor room; moderate.

FOR ADULTS.—Rooms, with board; excellent table; special rates by year; highest references. Owner, 1,242 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms.

7 WEST 31ST ST.—Elegantly-furnished suites; also other rooms, large and small; breakfast optional; references.

68 WEST 35TH.—Entire second floor, with private bath; for family or bachelor apartments; other rooms.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD,

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 81ST TO 82D ST., FRONTING BOTH CENTRAL PARK AND MANHATTAN SQUARE; FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY. A FEW SUITES OF TWO TO SIX ROOMS AND BATH. EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE, IN THE NEW FIRE-PROOF TEN-STORY ADDITION, TO RENT UNFURNISHED FROM SEPT. 1. DINING ROOM ON THE NINTH FLOOR.

Board Wanted.

IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BETWEEN 4TH and 6th Avs. and 34th and 59th Sts., with private table for gentleman, elderly lady, and maid. Address, with references, G., Box 172 Times.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has good reference. Address C. D., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; an excellent baker of all kinds of bread, cake, and pastry; understands the management of milk and butter; country preferred. Address M. B., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; first-class city reference. Address J. O. N., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city references. Call, for two days, at 206 East 59th St., third floor; no cards.

COOK—KITCHENMAID.—By two friends, one as first-class cook, the other as kitchenmaid; or would do the work of a small family. 235 West 19th St., second floor, Room 3.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as first-class cook; by the week or month; in private family; wages, $50; good city reference. R. S., 135 East 31st St., second floor.

COOK, &c.—By first-class worker to cook, wash, and iron or do housecleaning; by day or month; reference. Address 200 East 44th St., until Monday.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family. 29 West 45th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to go out by the day; excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly understands housework; best city reference. 215 East 80th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day washing and ironing or housecleaning. Mrs. Gaffigan, 202 East 43d St., first floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By expert dressmaker; $2 per day in dull season; country preferred; references. Address 1,539 Broadway, Githin's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a French maid; accustomed to travel; willing and obliging; competent in all her duties; city or country; best reference. Address Louise, Box 363 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By French Parisian; accustomed to travel; willing; obliging; best city reference. Address French, Box 274 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS—Excellent in all kinds of sewing; dressmaking; willing to assist with other light duties. Call or address 45 East 41st Street.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; city or country; good reference. 340 West 56th St., janitor.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland girl; experienced in infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; best city reference. Address L. T., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in a private family; takes care of the dining room and silver, and understands carving; best city reference; country preferred. Call or address 154 East 32d St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; is thoroughly competent; best references. Call, Monday, 256 West 41st St., one flight, back.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER AND GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—By young man in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address William, Box 361 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Belgian; single; speaks English; willing and obliging; understands his duties; city references. Address A. N., 137 West 35th St.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By a young Englishman; thoroughly experienced; good city references. Address W., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman disposing of his horses wants situation for his coachman; single; temperate; thoroughly experienced; city or country; safe driver; understands gardening, milking; generally useful; can highly recommend. Address Wilson, 57 Park Place, store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By young married man; Protestant; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and fine carriages; city or country; best references; present employer can be seen. Call or address R. S., 51 West 18th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By married man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; honest, sober, and trustworthy; city or country; best city references. Address or apply D. C., 140 West 37th St.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; married; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver, both city and country; takes great care of what is intrusted to him; eight years' first-class city reference. F. D., 103 West 30th St.

COACHMAN—Single; 27; can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety; reliable in every way; knows the proper care of horses, carriages; useful. Address, all week, M. E., 52 Warren St., New-Rochelle, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—By an Irish Protestant man; age, 26; good reference; last employer can be seen. Address Coachman, 1,338 3d Av., advertisement office, near 76th St.

COACHMAN.—By an Irish Protestant man; age, 27; would make himself useful on gentleman's place; last employer can be seen. Address, for three days, Coachman, care P. Rooney, 1,857 2d Av.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no family; thoroughly experienced in every detail; best references. Address B., 36 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; married; age, 35; good city references; competent in every respect. Address H. G., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no objection to country; references. Florist, Park Av. and 73d St.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man; ten years' best city references from two of the highest families. Call K., 489 5th Av., care of J. B. Brewster.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; single; age 34; three years with last employer. Address J. C., 15 East 28th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; understands his business in all branches; greenhouse, roses, graperies, vegetable garden, care of fine stock, dairy, and poultry; five years' reference. Address J. S., Box 207 Times.

GARDENER.—Married; one child; first-class experience in the growing of roses, grapes, and the general work on a private place; first-class references. Address A., seedsmen, 15 John St.

GARDENER.—Single; understands the care of grapery, lawns, and vegetable gardening. Address T. N., Box 206 Times.

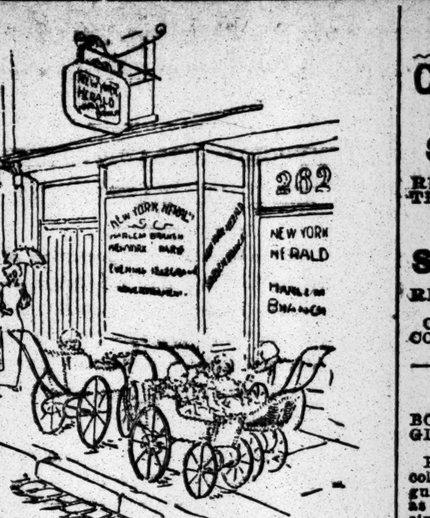
Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a respectable young man (19) as second man and make himself useful in private family; first class references. Call or address W., 918 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By an experienced young man; willing to make himself otherwise useful in private family; city or country; best reference. Address M. R., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young single man, speaking German, French, and English; will make himself generally useful. Charles Spooney, 97 3d Av., second floor.



HERALD HARLEM BRANCH.
262 West 125th st.

Ladies residing in Harlem who desire to advertise will find every accommodation provided at our HARLEM BRANCH OFFICE, which is most conveniently situated. Advertisements and subscriptions for the HERALD and EVENING TELEGRAM received at regular rates. Open every evening until 10 o'clock.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Englishman as useful man; fireman or porter; handy with tools; willing and obliging; references. Address A. J., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a married couple to take care of one or more private houses; furnished or not; long or short term; excellent reference. Address M., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

MAN COOK.—By a first-class French cook, knowing pastry, for private family or country. Apply 510 6th Av. O. S.

MAN COOK.—French; in private family; city or country; moderate wages; good reference. Address Thourot, 265 West 19th St.

WAITER.—By a young colored man; married; private family or boarding house; good reference. H. J., 1,608 Broadway.

The Trades.

PARQUET FLOORS, FURNITURE, CABINET trim, &c., cleaned and polished; china, glass, pictures, mirrors, and all household goods packed for shipping or storage. Charles Roak, 212 West 36th St.

Help Wanted—Females.

MIDWIFERY, NURSING, AND MASSAGE School, 247 West 49th St.—Charges very low; send for catalogue.

WANTED—A nursery governess; thoroughly competent to care for and teach two boys of 8 and 10 years of age; a native French or German preferred; must be competent to teach French, German, and English; permanent position and good wages and home guaranteed right party. Address Mrs. H. C. Pierce, Pride's Crossing, Mass.

WANTED—A young girl to do good plain cooking and laundry work in a small family; good wages to a competent person. Apply at 235 West 74th St., between 10 and 3.

Summer Resorts.

CONNECTICUT.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT.
ALWAYS COOL AND NO MOSQUITOES.

INDIAN HARBOR HOTEL,
GREENWICH, CONN.
B. H. YARD, PROPRIETOR.
Situated on Long Island Sound, 28 miles from New-York; 46 minutes from Grand Central Depot. Send for descriptive pamphlet.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
York Cliffs, Me. First season. Rates from ROMER GILLIS, Manager, P. O. & R. R., York Beach, Me.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, Boston, Mass. The nearest first-class hotel to the Northern and Eastern Railway Stations. European Plan. 350 Rooms. $1 and up.

NEW-JERSEY.

HOTEL NETHERWOOD,
NETHERWOOD, N. J.
Open into October.
Forty-five minutes from Liberty St., Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Elegant brick structure.
FRANK E. MILLER.

NEW-YORK.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
HOTEL EARLINGTON
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL SEPT. 25. APPLY DIRECT, OR TO HOTEL BRISTOL, 5TH AV. AND 42D ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
E. M. EARLE, Proprietor.

MANHANSET
House and Cottages, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y. Greatly enlarged and improved; beautiful new music hall; electric lights; elevator; suites with baths; healthfully located amid beautiful scenery, drives, and groves; yachting, bathing, fishing, dancing, &c. Open until Sept. 15. Easily accessible by new fast trains on Long Island Railroad and new steamers Montauk and Shelter Island. Send for terms and illustrated pamphlet to H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager, Manhanset House, Suffolk County, N. Y.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL
AND COTTAGES,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.,
NOW OPEN.
N. S. HOWE, Proprietor.
Post Office address, Pawling, N. Y.

NEW GRAND HOTEL,
Western Catskill Mountains.
OPEN UNTIL LATE IN SEPTEMBER.
REDUCED RATES FOR JULY AND SEPT.
Only hotel on mountain top with direct railroad access; through parlor cars to hotel grounds; elevation 2,500 feet; 4½ hours from New-York. For rates, &c., address J. & S. J. CORNELL, Summit Mountain Post Office, Ulster Co., N. Y.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
Brighton Heights, New-Brighton, S. I.
Just the spot. Airy and delightful; only 25 minutes from Lower Broadway by prompt and frequent boat service; hotel stage in waiting.
JAS. H. RODGERS, Proprietor.

HOTEL NEW POINT,
AMITYVILLE, L. I.,
Keeps open in September. Thirty miles from New-York; handsomest house on Great South Bay; 150 feet from the water; piazzas inclosed in glass; open fireplaces; boating, bathing, fine bluefishing, and snipe shooting; accommodations for horses. Apply to
E. HATHAWAY.

WHEN IN BUFFALO STOP AT THE GENESEE. NIAGARA FALLS forty minutes away

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WISCASSET, MOUNT POCONO Penn.—Engagements can now be made for September; house heated throughout by steam; reference required. I. IVISON, Manager.

Proposals.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDing, New-York, July 24, 1893.—Sealed proposals for removing 260,000 cubic yards, more or less, of material, mud, earth, ledge rock, broken stone, old timber, &c., from the Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and from the dams inclosing the cut through Dyckman Meadow, on the line of the Harlem River Improvement, and for furnishing the materials and workmanship for the construction of revetments for slopes of the sections excavated, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, Aug. 24, 1893, and then publicly opened. Specifications, blank forms, and all available information will be furnished on application to this office. G. L. GILLESPIE, Lieut. Colonel, Corps of Engineers.

WEST POINT, N. Y., AUG. 21, 1893.—Sealed Proposals in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 21, 1893, and then opened, for furnishing such forage and straw as may be required. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. All information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Forage and Straw," at West Point, N. Y., and addressed to the undersigned. W. H. MILLER, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army.

Instruction—City Schools.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1893.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1893.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING COLLEGE PREPARATION, FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

LENOX INSTITUTE.
Modern and Classical Collegiate School, Primary Classes and Kindergarten.
BOYS' SCHOOL, 336 Lenox Av., | near 127th St.,
GIRLS' SCHOOL, 334 Lenox Av., | New-York.
(Formerly called Sixth Av. Boulevard.)
Prepares thoroughly for business, all the leading colleges, and scientific schools. English is the language of the school. German is taught thoroughly as a mother tongue through the entire school. The sixth school year begins Sept. 18. Applications received after Sept. 1.
At the commencement exercises of Columbia College, held at Carnegie Hall on June 14, President Seth Low announced Alexander H. W. Zerban (age 16) of 334 Lenox Av., a graduate of Lenox Institute, as one of the three candidates who had just passed the best full entrance examination for Columbia College.
ANDREW ZERBAN, Principal.

PACKARD'S
BUSINESS COLLEGE
and
SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY
will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 5.
Office now open for the registration of students.
Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President,
103 East 23d St., New-York.

THE MISSES MOSES.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
With Kindergarten and Classes for Little Boys.
NOS. 647-649 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.
The adjoining house, altered and refitted for school purposes, has been added to the building now occupied. Reopens Sept. 28.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE, CORNER WEST 72d St. and West End Av.—Nineteenth year commences Sept. 27; spacious new buildings; collegiate preparation; intermediate and primary classes; commercial department; military drill; large playground; gymnasium; boarding pupils received. Send for illustrated catalogue.
EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

YALE SCHOOL,
51 WEST 51ST ST.
Prepares for all colleges and for business.
WM. C. READIO, L. E. BROWN.
Opens Sept. 27, 1893.

WANTED—A young man, graduate of some leading college, who intends to engage permanently in teaching; must be able to manipulate apparatus in the experiments of physics and chemistry; also, to teach free hand and mechanical drawing. Address PRINCIPAL, Box 107 Times Office.

HARVARD SCHOOL,
578 5TH AV.
REOPENS SEPT. 28, 1893.
Preparation for Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia. WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 32 and 34 East 57th St., New-York. Reopens Thursday, Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special students admitted.

MRS. HAZEN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
PELHAM MANOR, NEW-YORK.
Combined advantages of City and Country. Increased facilities for pupils. Reopens September 28.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL,
423 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.
Autumn term begins Oct. 2. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Summer address of Principal, Cotuit, Mass.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 148 Madison Av.—Reopens Oct. 2; numbers limited; school hours from 9 to 1; no home study for pupils under fourteen, who remain until 2 o'clock; applications by letter until Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85TH AND 86TH STREETS, NEW-YORK.

SCHOOL, LIMITED NUMBER, 100 PER cent. in recent college examinations; home influence; delightful place near Sound. WM. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point, New-York City.

F. G. IRELAND'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 25 West 42d St., reopens Monday, Oct. 2; limited to twenty-four. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms after Sept. 18, 9 to 1.

MISS GAYLER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, with kindergarten. Fifth year begins Wednesday, Oct. 4.
No. 174 West 86th St. New-York.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 36th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 28. A class for Little Boys. At home after Sept. 16.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S Day School for Girls, 22 East 54th St., re-opens Oct. 5. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Kindergarten, Oct. 10.

MADAME MEARS.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies. 52d year.
Reopens Oct. 2. 222 Madison Av.

MISS CARRIER, formerly with MISS DU VERNET. School for Boys and Girls. Reopens Oct. 4. French spoken. 52 EAST 30th St.

MADEMOISELLE VIDÈRE, 124 EAST 84TH St.—American-French school for girls; reopens Sept. 27; boys' class; kindergarten.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 13 West 42d St., reopens Sept. 28; number limited. Especial care with backward boys. 11th year.

MISS JAUDON'S SCHOOL, 348 MADISON Av., reopens Oct. 4. Primary classes. College preparation. A few resident pupils.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 607 Fifth Av. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

AT MISS PERRIN'S 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 34th St.

THE MISSES PERINE'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 44 East 78th St., next corner Madison Av. Resident Pupils. Special Studies.

WANTED—A lady teacher for primary classes. Address PRINCIPAL, Box 114 Times.

Instruction—Country Schools.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER ST.,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 20, 1893.
Examinations for admission on the 18th and 19th of September.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Librarian of Stevens Institute.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, AURORA, N. Y.
Three Full Courses of study. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 20, 1893. Send for Catalogue.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.
Our catalogue is full of the very information you are now seeking for your son or daughter, and is so beautiful that it would grace your parlor table. Sent free. Address
THOMAS HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
MISS DANA'S School for girls reopens September 20. College preparation. Resident native French and German teachers. Special advantages in music and art. Terms for boarding pupils, $700 per year. Circulars sent on application.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies.—Musical Director, Albert Ross Parsons. Delsarte. European Travel Class. Proximity to New-York affords city advantages. 26th year opens Sept. 20. Miss C. C. FULLER, Prin., Sing Sing-on-the-Hudson, New-York.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN., FOR boys; $325, $375; home influences; thorough school system; extensive grounds, gymnasium, boathouse. Address Rev. H. L. Everest, M. A.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR 15 BOYS, PLEASantly situated on Shrewsbury River, Red Bank, N. J. O. W. STARR, A. M., Principal.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—St. Hilda's School for Girls. Fourteenth year begins Sept. 25. Terms, $300; primary, $250. Circulars on application.

$155 YEARLY BOARD, TUITION; Seminary, girls; Military College, boys, young men. Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N. J.

ELMWOOD SCHOOL, DARIEN, CONN.—$150 and $200 per year. Address M. J. DAVIS.

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Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOIS M. FISHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Roger H. Lyon, Esq., No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of July, 1893. MINNIE E. KENNEDY, Executrix.
ROGER H. LYON, Esq., Attorney for Executrix, No. 170 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y.
jy5-law6mW

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Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of August, 1893, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against JAMES S. CONOVER, Alonzo E. Conover, and William E. Conover, lately doing business at Nos. 28 and 30 West Twenty-third Street, in the City and County of New-York, under the firm name or style of J. S. Conover and Company, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the Assignee of said James S. Conover, Alonzo E. Conover, and William E. Conover, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of October, 1893.—Dated New-York, August 15th, 1893.
WILLIAM H. HARRIS, Assignee.
E. L. FANCHER, Attorney for Assignee, 229 Broadway, New-York City. au16-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLOS CARRANZA and FELIX L. DE CASTRO, lately composing the copartnership of C. Carranza & Co., and lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of said Carlos Carranza and Felix L. de Castro as copartners, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1893.—Dated New-York, August 9th, 1893. RAFAEL E. PARRAGA, Assignee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL,
Attorneys for Assignee,
au9-law6wW 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, on the 26th day of July, 1893, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against FRANCIS R. ELGAR and DANIEL F. SHEEHAN, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York under the firm name of ELGAR and SHEEHAN, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of the said firm of ELGAR and SHEEHAN, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Liberty St., Room 33, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of October, 1893.—Dated New-York, July 31st, 1893.
HENRY FREDRICKS, Assignee.
I. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Attorney for Assignee.
au2-law6wW

STILL WITHOUT THE REPORT

EXAMINERS YET AT WORK ON THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

A Meeting of the Directors Without Results—President Keeney Hard at Work to Bring About a Resumption—A Majority of the Board Against Him—The Question of the Warning Given to the Bank's Officers—Expensive Day for Depositors in the Institution.

Nothing came of yesterday's meeting of the Directors of the suspended Commercial Bank in Brooklyn. The report of the examiners was not ready, and the board adjourned until to-day. After the meeting it was officially given out that the report would be ready this morning, and President Keeney said that the Directors would take definite action as soon as the report was received.

As was stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, a majority of the Directors of the Commercial are in favor of putting the bank into the hands of a receiver and winding up its affairs. They look on this, it is said, as the cheapest and most feasible way out of the tangle into which the affairs of the institution have come.

President Seth L. Keeney and his friends in the board, however, are strongly in favor of resuming, and they are using every effort at their command to bring the majority of the board over to their way of thinking. In behalf of Mr. Keeney, it is explained by his friends that he is willing to make a large personal sacrifice in order that his prestige in the community may not be impaired by the suspension. Mr. Keeney, his friends say, occupies a place of peculiar prominence in the financial world of Brooklyn. As the President of the Commercial, which is one of the oldest banks in that city, he was looked upon as a successful financier and was popularly credited with the responsibility for the management of the institution. He is also prominent in the affairs of the Long Island Loan and Trust Company, the Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company, the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, and the E. W. Bliss Company, Limited, and is regarded as the head and front of the *Eagle* Publishing Company.

Being thus identified in the public mind with a variety of large financial interests, it has become a matter of pride with Mr. Keeney, his friends say, to preserve his prestige, not only for his own sake, but also for the sake of the other corporations with which he and his friends in the Commercial Bank are connected.

Ever since the bank failed Mr. Keeney, according to his friends, has been endeavoring to bring about a resumption, and in this effort he has been working at cross purposes with a majority of the board.

That Mr. Keeney has not yet given up hope of a resumption is apparent to his friends from the statement which he authorized his paper, the *Eagle*, to make concerning yesterday's meeting.

"When the meeting for to-day was called," said the *Eagle* for Mr. Keeney, "the Directors expected to have the results of the examination of the bank by the Banking Department, and they intended to act upon that information. They expected also to meet the Superintendent of the Banking Department and learn from him what he would require in the way of an assessment upon stockholders as a condition of resumption. After the meeting was called we learned that the examiners of the department would not complete their task until Wednesday. There will, therefore, be another meeting of the Directors after the report is received. To-day the Directors discussed plans for resumption and other matters, and adjourned until Wednesday to await the report."

It was stated by one of the Directors that while plans for resumption were discussed at the meeting, the plans were put forward by Mr. Keeney's friends and met with prompt opposition.

As bearing on the question of their responsibility for receiving deposits in the Commercial the day previous to the suspension, President Keeney and Cashier Vail have publicly stated that they did not know that the bank was insolvent until they received word after the close of banking hours on Friday, Aug. 11, that the Bank of New-York would no longer act as their Clearing House agent.

On the day after the Commercial suspended there appeared interviews with the officers of the Bank of New-York in several of the New-York daily newspapers. In these interviews the officers of the Bank of New-York stated that they had looked over the books of the Commercial before refusing to clear for it and had found that its deposits had dwindled gradually from $1,000,000 to $800,000. They had found, also, that most of its money was out on "slow" builders' and contractors' paper.

These statements of the officers of the Bank of New-York were made ten days ago and have not been contradicted. They are looked on by New-York bankers as showing that the officers of the Commercial were not without warning of what was in store for them.

A story has been in circulation for several days among the Commercial depositors that William H. Reynolds, a real estate operator in Brooklyn, was buying deposits at a discount and had offered 85 per cent. the day after the suspension. Mr. Reynolds yesterday denied that he had bought or had offered to buy a Commercial deposit at any price.

A member of the Brooklyn bluestone firm of Burns & Johnson, which was a large depositor in the Commercial and put a considerable sum in the bank the day before the failure, yesterday sought to learn something from Cashier Vail as to the real condition of the institution.

"I am entirely in the dark," said Mr. Vail. "I do not know anything."

Work on the building of the Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company has been resumed. It was stopped the day after the Commercial went under, and nothing was done for a week.

The depositors of the Commercial would have been many thousands of dollars better off in cash if the Commercial had suspended Friday morning instead of Saturday morning. Friday was the heaviest deposit day of the week. Saturday was the heaviest day for withdrawals.

A Statement from Chaplain Kerr.

James C. Kerr of Milford, Del., a Chaplain in the United States Army, complains that on May 5 last, a paragraph was published in a Baltimore paper and several New-York papers to the effect that he and a brother army officer were guilty of drunkenness at Baltimore at about that time. Mr. Kerr says that the statement was false; that he was not only not drunk, but that he never saw the man with whom he was said to have been on a spree.

It was said at the time that the War Department at Washington was about to court-martial or demand the resignation of the officers for the alleged offense. No such action has been taken by the department, however, and Mr. Kerr still holds his position in the army. His friends are indignant at a report which they say emanated from a careless Baltimore reporter.

Found Her Husband Dead.

James T. Stuart was found hanging by a rope from the transom of a bedroom door in his apartment, on the second floor of 414 Second Avenue, when his wife returned from a shopping trip on Monday evening. Stuart was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1827, and came to America when he was a boy. For many years he had been compositor and proofreader for a job printer in Spruce Street, but since New Year's he had only worked three weeks, and lately he had been an invalid.

From "Gratitude" for Sick Children.

"Gratitude" sends $10 to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, to be forwarded to the Children's Aid Society for the Sick Children's Mission.

MORE LONGSHOREMEN ARE OUT.

The Strikers Joined by the Men of the Clyde Line.

South Street, along the East River front, was crowded with idle longshoremen yesterday. The striking men of the Mallory and Ward Lines were joined by those of the Clyde Line, increasing the total number of strikers to about 400 men. The cause of the strike is a reduction of wages from 35 to 30 cents an hour for the night men, and from 30 to 25 cents an hour for the day men.

The strikers are very orderly, but very earnest, and declare that the longshoremen on every pier where reduction of wages is ordered will join them. Only the Mallory and Ward Lines men went out Monday night. It was yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock that 100 men on the Clyde Line piers, spurred on by the gibes and insults of the men who had struck, put on their coats and hats and abandoned their work.

The Clyde Line is very much crippled by the strike. Superintendent Healy, who had been confident that his men would not strike, was completely taken aback when they did so. The men were engaged at the time in loading the steamship Seminole, booked to sail at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The dock was choked with freight. To make it worse, the steamship Cherokee is due to-day with a cargo of general merchandise from Jacksonville.

The Clyde Line people induced about twenty-five of their men to return to work. The Seminole got away from her pier at sundown, but it was declared by the strikers that she did not have one-half of her usual allotment of freight and that she took a coal ballast. The Clyde Line management say they will wait for their men to come back to work, but yesterday they were hunting around for Italians to take the strikers' places.

Superintendent Hughes of the Ward Line, when asked what the condition of affairs was with his company, became so cross and so emphatic in his declaration that he did not want any newspaper interference with the business of his company that the windows of his office fairly rattled. It was said that fifty Italians, all green men, were doing the work of the strikers on that pier, and that they had been brought from Brooklyn. Nobody was admitted to the pier to find out whether this was true. The Saratoga is at the pier scheduled to sail to-day. Steamships are also due and they will have to be unloaded. The City of Washington arrived at noon with a cargo of hides and fruit. The Italians unloaded the fruit.

There was grumbling among the men at the Morgan Line pier, on the North River, but this was not over a serious matter. The men had not been paid off on Monday night. Checks had been given to those who wanted them, and the neighboring saloons cashed them at a discount. The paymaster put in an appearance with bags of money to pay the men yesterday morning. He said he had not been able to secure the currency before, and had had to give 3 per cent. for it. There has been no reduction in wages at this company's piers.

The companies whose men have struck because of the reduction say they had to reduce wages, as the profits of their lines have suffered severely in the general depression. They declare that they would have returned to the old rate of payment as soon as they could do so. This the strikers declare is untrue. They say the reduction is simply caused by a concerted agreement between the Mallory, Ward, and Clyde Lines to put the screws on them. They say they cannot stand the reduction, as they only earn from $5 to $9 a week now, and that to earn that much they have to be on hand to take work at any hour when they may be wanted.

The strikers are confident that the companies will have to return to the old scale of wages. They say they cannot get experienced men to do the work, and that Italians cannot do it.

The longshoremen mostly hung around the saloons along South Street yesterday, but they made no noise, and only in one instance was there anything that approached a demonstration. Then a big fellow named Dobbins got up on the tail of a truck and began to address his comrades in a perfectly cool and rational manner. A policeman ordered him to stop, and he did so. Comment was then freely made that Emma Goldman and other Anarchistic cranks and leaders were permitted to indulge in tirades against law and order on the east side while a longshoreman, talking coolly and saying nothing inflammatory, could not speak in the streets further down town.

There has been one instance of the strikers using violence, and in that instance it is denied that they took the initiative. Dennis Connors, a longshoreman at the Ward piers, who used to be a red-hot Knight of Labor, refused to join the strikers and started to go to work on Monday night. The strikers called him a "scab." He pulled a knife and began to fight. A half dozen men jumped on him and pounded him. He was rescued by the police.

WILL NOT SELL THEIR CASH.

The Honorable Stand Taken by the Firm of Hearn & Son.

Buyers of currency who depend for their supplies largely upon business houses that are in daily receipt of cash over their counters have had no encouragement from Hearn & Son, the dry goods merchants of Fourteenth Street. This house has taken a stand upon the broad ground that it is beneath the dignity of a reputable merchant to take advantage of the necessities of the community in times of distress, and that the selling of currency by merchants aggravates distress by prolonging the period of uneasiness and alarm, and thus maintaining a premium for that which should circulate freely.

Following this liberal policy, the house of Hearn & Son, which easily ranks among the heaviest receivers of daily cash, has steadily banked its receipts upon an arrangement providing that the checks it issues may be cashed at the bank upon presentation. Manufacturers and others of whom the house buys may thus feel assured that cash sales will mean actual cash, which may be used for pay rolls or otherwise. Opportunities for thousands of dollars in profit from the sale of currency have been put aside by the house as unworthy of it. By the arrangement it has made with its bank, every dollar taken in over the counters is distributed at once through the ordinary channels.

The firm is convinced that if other merchants would adopt this policy an end would speedily come to such distress in the community as is due to the hoarding of money and to the premium upon currency. It believes that merchants owe it to the public to follow this course in the interests of square dealing.

Bought by an Employe.

Koster & Bial's Twenty-third Street Amusement Hall was offered at public auction yesterday afternoon. The lease now held by Koster & Bial expires next May, when the yearly rent of $19,500 will be increased to $30,000. They have an option on the property for two years after May next at the increased rental.

After an announcement of the terms of the lease only two bids were offered, both by employes of Koster & Bial. The first bid was $3,000, which was finally raised to $5,000 by another bidder, Max Richter, the head waiter of the firm, to whom the property was knocked down. It is thought by those who attended the sale that Richter bid in the property for his employers.

This Judgment Fared Badly.

A few months ago Miss Bertha Dorn obtained in the City Court a judgment for $2,000 and costs against her faithless swain, Georger Seifarth, a young butcher, whom she sued for breach of promise. By some curious error of a clerk the judgment got turned topsy turvy, so to speak, and when in due course of events it was sent down to the County Clerk's office to be docketed it read in favor of George Seifarth and against Miss Dorn.

The error was discovered by a clerk looking over the records, and the judgment was at once sent back to the City Court to be rectified.

Doings of the Maharajah.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala and his suite spent yesterday in resting at the Hotel Waldorf. Last night the Maharajah visited the roof gardens. He will sail to-morrow on the Fürst Bismarck.

TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION

COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS TO MEET IN WASHINGTON.

Board of Trade and Transportation of This City Names the Day for Business Men from All Over the Country to Speak for Sherman Law's Repeal—Of 1,300 Bodies Addressed Only One Replied in Favor of Silver-Purchasing Clauses—Bankers Add Their Demands.

The New-York Board of Trade and Transportation has selected Tuesday, Sept. 12, as the date for its convention of representatives of the commercial organizations of the country to take action upon the financial and business situation. Willard's Hall, Washington, has been chosen as the place for the meeting. Circulars announcing this decision were sent out yesterday.

Six weeks ago the board sent an address to 1,345 commercial bodies, asking them to forward certified copies of any resolutions of theirs bearing on the repeal of the Sherman silver law, and requesting opinions on the advisability of holding a business men's convention. The character of the replies is thus set forth in the circular issued yesterday:

"We stated as clearly as we could that our desire was to receive 'all resolutions whether for or against repeal,' and also 'to secure as full a representation as possible of both sides to the pending controversy,' should the proposed convention be held.

"Replies and resolutions have come to us in large numbers from commercial organizations in all parts of the country, approving the proposition to hold the convention, naming delegates thereto, and urging upon Congress the immediate and unconditional repeal of the silver-purchasing sections of the Sherman law. On the other hand, only 1 of the 1,300 commercial organizations addressed, viz., the Denver Chamber of Commerce, has forwarded resolutions opposing the repeal. So far, therefore, as the business men of the country are concerned, the time for discussion has passed, and the time for immediate, earnest, intelligent, and united action has arrived."

The purpose of the convention is officially stated to be "urging upon Congress the business necessity for the immediate and unconditional repeal of the silver-purchasing sections of the Sherman law, and also the appointment of a national non-partisan and expert commission to consider the future financial needs of the country."

Each association will be entitled to two delegates, or to representation on the scale of the National Board of Trade, which gives a delegate for fifty members; two for 100; three for 300, and one additional delegate for each additional 200 members.

The officers of the American Bankers' Association have issued the following address to the bankers of the country:

"The extraordinary monetary crisis through which the United States are now passing, which involves the banks of the country to an extent that compels their officers to remain constantly at the post of duty while the danger is imminent, has constrained the American Bankers' Association to indefinitely postpone its annual convention called for the 6th and 7th prox. at Chicago.

"This will prevent such expression upon the part of the association as the financial situation demands, which otherwise would be made. It thus becomes the duty of the officers of the association to speak for it at this time, and suggest what seems to them to be the proper action for the bankers of the country to immediately take with a view to obtaining speedy relief from the continued and disastrous stringency.

"It is manifest that the immediate cause of the prolonged stringency is the fear and apprehension of disaster engendered in the minds of the people by the continued purchases of silver by the Government, and by the unceasing issues of its obligations therefor, redeemable in gold, which fear and apprehension can only be removed and confidence restored by the removal of the cause. It is believed that the bankers of the country will understand and realize this to as great, if not to a greater, extent than any other class of citizens, and it, therefore, becomes the duty of such of them as fully realize this to urge upon their fellow-citizens and upon Congress the great necessity for the immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver act.

"The repeal of this clause is demanded in the interests of those favoring a gold standard and of those favoring the use of silver with gold, as the continued purchase of enormous quantities of silver with gold obligations can only result in the final inability of the Government to redeem such obligations in gold, and in the continued overproduction and consequent further depreciation of silver, thus rendering the prospect of any international agreement for its more general use throughout the world more hopeless than at present.

"The President of the United States having convened Congress in extra session and recommended to it such repeal, the power of public opinion should be brought to bear upon Congress to induce favorable action thereon. This may best be done by invoking the aid of the press and by citizens writing to their Senators and Representatives, and by sending to them petitions urging such repeal, all of which should be done to the fullest extent possible and without delay.

"A blank form of petition is inclosed, to be circulated among merchants, business men, and others for their signatures, to which additional sheets may be appended. Act at once in the matter and secure the intelligent co-operation of others, providing them with printed or typewritten copies of the petition for the purpose."

William H. Rhawn, President of the National Bank of the Republic, Philadelphia, is President of the association; E. H. Pullen, Vice President of the National Bank of the Republic of this city, is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Henry W. Ford of 2 Wall Street, this city, is Secretary.

KARAMANIA'S PASSENGERS LAND.

Health Officer Jenkins Issues a Final Bulletin.

The Karamania's detained passengers, who had been isolated on Hoffman Island since their vessel's arrival, were yesterday released by Health Officer Jenkins and turned over by him to the immigration officers. The transfer was to have taken place on Monday, but, owing to the inclement weather and high seas prevailing in the lower bay, the moving of the immigrants from Hoffman to Ellis Island was postponed until yesterday.

The scene in the landing bureau after the transfer boat had debarked its passengers was animated, and in some instances affecting. The many friends and relatives of the Karamania's immigrants, who had read in the papers that the passengers were to be released, were clustered thick about the railing which on Ellis Island doth hedge the new arrival.

After a brief preliminary inspection the immigrants were required to march in single file through the narrow aisles which lead to the registry clerks. In forty cases the aisles led thence to the detention room. Already so unfortunate these luckless ones are to suffer a still longer detention, and may at last only leave the island to take a return passage on the vessel that brought them here. All of those who were detained are thought to have come to this country in violation of the alien contract labor law. Another and a more thorough examination of these passengers will be made to-day.

The work of examining a batch of new arrivals and of sorting out the criminal and pauper from the more desirable classes is so well distributed that it is rapidly accomplished. Those who were lucky enough to pass the examination satisfactorily picked up their luggage and passed out of the main hall, where the examinations are made. As each one passed out, a polyglot officer stationed at the railing shouted the name of the immigrant. Very few filed through the gate who did not have some one waiting to greet them. There were impetuous welcomes, some tears, and many interchanges of kisses and embraces.

There were in all 450 of the Karamania's original passenger list of 471, who were landed on the island. The three-year-old orphan of Elizabetha Spinelli, who died on Swinburne Island, was taken charge of by Father Bendini of the St. Raphael's Home. The nine months' old infant of Maria Armiolo, who was the first of the cholera victims, was given in charge of the father, who lives at 65 Oliver Street.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Aug. 22.—Health Officer Jenkins issued the following as his final bulletin to-day:

12:30 P. M.—The Karamania's passengers have been discharged.

I desire to express my thanks to the press for their confidence and co-operation in our work, and congratulate the public on the absence of panic. This confidence and co-operation has been of value to the shipping interest, as no unusual detention was imposed by reason of unnecessary alarm.

This is my final bulletin. Should occasion arise, the bulletins will be renewed and issued twice daily as heretofore.

Two Drowned in the Quinnipiac.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 22.—Mary Walk and Lillie Splan were drowned this afternoon in the Quinnipiac River near their home in Fairhaven. In company with half a dozen playmates they were bathing, and ventured too near the channel, which is ten feet deep. Both girls were daughters of Fairhaven residents engaged in the oyster business. Their bodies were recovered. Lena, a sister of Mary Walk, was also carried out beyond her depth, but was rescued by Capt. Avery, the boat builder.

A Record in Trout Fishing.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The largest catch of lake trout ever made in four hours' time in Upper Saranac Lake was made by Robert Lenox Banks, Jr., to-day.

Eleven trout, weighing in the aggregate 125 pounds, were caught. The largest weighed nineteen pounds and five of the number weighed seventy-six pounds.

No greater catch than this has ever been recorded at the inn.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

Essex County.—George A. Stevens, (Rep.)
Westchester County.—First District—John Pagan, (Proh.)

DONALDSON'S CHAIN OF BANKS

Turned Securities Into Cash and Fled with a Fortune in His Pockets.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 22.—The operations of E. M. Donaldson, the fugitive President of the Marion (Kan.) First National Bank and Secretary of the Union Trust Company of Sioux City, Iowa, show that he was quite a rascal in the financial line. With the two institutions named to give him prestige, he formed a chain of eleven banks in Iowa.

The scheme not working, he took an office here to dispose of the securities at his command. When the Union Trust Company went down in the Spring, Donaldson had stripped and weakened his eleven banks, and they went down. This is the list of them:

First National Bank, Ida Grove; First National Bank, Holstein; Sloan State Bank, Sloan; Danbury State Bank, Danbury; First Ute State Bank, Ute; Woodbine Savings Bank, Woodbine; Cushing Savings Bank, Cushing; Castana Savings Bank, Castana; Shutler's Savings Bank, Shutler; Aurelia Savings Bank, Aurelia.

The crash of these institutions sent Donaldson into retirement at Marion, where he seems to have continued his tactics of raising all the ready cash possible upon his assets. Then came the failure of the Marion Bank. Immediately the Bank Examiner made his appearance in Marion Donaldson disappeared, and with him $23,000 of the bank's money.

Mr. Doughty of Sioux City, who was interested in the Union Trust Company, says the examination of that company's affairs and of the affairs of the eleven Iowa banks shows a deficit of at least $600,000.

Donaldson is charged with having got away with the money. During the disposal of securities here Donaldson sold paper to nearly all the city banks, but the bulk of his transactions was with New-England bankers.

CONFIDENCE APPEARING AGAIN.

Factories and Banks Recover from Their Troubles and Resume Business.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Aug 22.—The Findlay Rolling Mill Company, employing 400 men, resumed operations yesterday. The men have signed a contract to accept as much cash as can be paid by the company and time checks and notes payable in sixty days for the remainder.

Other mills will resume here on a like basis.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 22.—The Browne & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, one of the largest tool-making concerns in the country, will resume operations on Monday, after a shutdown of four weeks.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 22.—A special from East Liverpool, Ohio, says: "The situation in the potteries of this city has been exaggerated. Although none of the plants is running full handed, all are doing something, and hundreds of employes are at work. Many men have been ordered back to work within the past few days, and the condition of affairs promises to improve steadily and perhaps rapidly, as shipments and orders are very brisk."

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 22.—Henning's Bank at Plano, Ill., which suspended several weeks ago, resumed business yesterday.

A relative came forward and relieved the financial stringency.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 22.—State Bank Examiner Miller has reported the two suspended State banks at Lemars solvent. Demand certificates are being renewed on time certificates, and the banks will resume in a day or so.

The same course will be pursued by the two national banks, which are also solvent.

HOPE FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

Devising Means in Various Cities to Relieve Their Distress.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Last night the leaders of the meeting of the Agitation Committee of the Unemployed co-operated with the Trade and Labor and other committees, when a plan of action for relief was outlined. The County Board has appointed a committee to devise means by which the unemployed may obtain work.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The unemployed in this city have formed an organization entitled the United Brotherhood of Labor. It has, so far, about 3,000 members, and has already established a free employment agency and is constructing a free soup kitchen, which will shortly be ready for use.

The organization has skilled canmakers among its members, who propose to take the place of Chinese in the canneries and other institutions employing such labor.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 22.—A mob of over 200 unemployed laborers marched through the streets to the Court House and called for the Mayor this morning. When Mayor Koch made his appearance he was greeted with cries of "Bread" and "Work." Several of the workmen made speeches and demanded that the city officials go to Washington to have the law which made hard times repealed. They said they must have work or their families would starve.

Mayor Koch advised them to return to their homes. He said the city would soon have money enough to prosecute public improvements and give many men work.

Keiser Association at Bay View Park.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 22.—The Joseph Keiser Association of the Seventh Assembly District, New-York, held its first annual outing and games at Freygang's Bay View Park to-day. They came on the steamer J. G. Emmons, and were under the command of President William Kramer, and accompanied by Hartman's band. There were 175 members in the party. After breakfast they held the following athletic games:

One-mile run, won by G. Slattery; one-half-mile run, M. Meyer; 100-yard dash, H. Grinn; sack race, F. Westrick; fat men's race, M. Buriky; three-legged race, James Klimgert and Henry Engel; potato race, Fred Williams; base ball, the married men beat the single men by a score of 23 to 10.

The party started for home at 8:30 P. M.

The Boston Will Come Home Slowly.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—There is some apprehension at the Navy Department that the Boston will have difficulty in reaching San Francisco. Her bottom is reported as badly fouled with marine growths. She must take in enough coal at Honolulu to carry her across the Pacific to Mare Island, and can only make the trip at a great and unusual cost of fuel and at a speed not much above that of a sailer.

The experts think that under favorable circumstances the Boston may take on enough coal to warrant her going at a rate of 7 knots, not allowing for any of the contingencies of ocean travel. This condition once more suggests the value of sheathed bottoms for all ships having service in the Pacific.

Will Celebrate the Capture of Major Andre.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Pierre Paulding, a grandson of John Paulding, one of the captors of Major André, will celebrate his seventy-fifth birthday Sept. 2. To commemorate this event he will walk from this village to New-York City on the turnpike road.

Paulding will start from the Post Office at 6 A. M., and expects to arrive at the André Monument, Tarrytown, at 11 o'clock. He will halt there and sing "The Capture of Major André." He will continue his march to Yonkers, where, after a short rest, he will proceed on his journey to New-York City.

Gen. Hamilton Hearing Postponed.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The hearing of the evidence in the action brought by Mrs. Hamilton to have her husband, Gen. Alexander Hamilton, declared insane, was to have been held here this afternoon before Commissioner E. B. Frost.

A large number of witnesses assembled, together with a curious crowd of people who were interested in hearing the testimony. They were disappointed, as it was announced that the hearing was adjourned, by mutual consent, until Monday, at the same place, at 11 o'clock.

Drowned at Rockaway Beach.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—A suit of clothes was found on the sand at Rockaway Beach by the bathing master as he went on duty at Wainwright & Smith's bathing pavilion this morning. Coat, vest, trousers, underclothes, and shoes were found together. They were identified as those of William Gill, head waiter at Murray's pavilion. Gill has not been seen since last night. It is supposed he was drowned in the surf. A strong current sweeping down the beach may have carried the body beyond the point.

Voting for Their Postmasters.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 22.—In some counties in this State the plan of selecting a Postmaster by a vote of the people is being adopted. At West Townshend on Saturday last there were three Democratic candidates who sought the office. The vote resulted in the selection of S. E. Williams, the former Postmaster under Mr. Cleveland.

CHEROKEE OUTLET SETTLERS

THE LANDS TO BE OPENED TO THEM ON SEPT. 16.

The Formal Proclamation Issued by the President Yesterday — Division of the Outlet Into Seven Counties—Locations of the Various County Seats—A Neutral Ground for Settlers Before the Opening Day—Some of the Regulations and Rules Prescribed to Prevent Frauds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—President Cleveland has issued a proclamation opening to settlement and homestead entry, on Saturday, Sept. 16, at 12 o'clock noon, central standard time, all the lands, except those specifically reserved, recently acquired from the Cherokee Indian Nation and the Tonkawa and Pawnee tribes in the Indian Territory, known as the Cherokee Outlet.

The lands now open to settlement are divided into seven counties, with boundaries as follows:

County "K," bounded on the east by the Arkansas River, on the north by Kansas, on the west by the range line between Ranges 2 and 3, west of the Indian meridian, and on the south the boundary follows the southern boundary of the Tonkawa Reservation to the Indian meridian; south on the Indian meridian to the southern boundary of the Ponca Reservation, and thence east to the Arkansas River.

County "L" is bounded on the east by the range line between Ranges 2 and 3 west, on the north by the State of Kansas, on the west by the range line between Ranges 8 and 9 west, and on the south by the township line between Townships 24 and 25 north.

County "M" includes all the Outlet between the range line between Ranges 8 and 9 west and the range line between Ranges 16 and 17 west.

County "N" embraces all of the Outlet west of the range line between Ranges 16 and 17 west.

County "O" is bounded on the north by the township line between Townships 24 and 25 north; on the west by the range line between Ranges 8 and 9 west; on the south by the southern boundary of the Outlet, and on the east by the range line between Ranges 2 and 3 west.

County "P" is bounded on the north by the Ponca and Tonkawa Reservations, on the west by the range line between Ranges 2 and 3 west on the south by the southern boundary of the Cherokee Outlet in Range 2 west, and by the township line between Townships 20 and 21 north in Ranges 1 west and 1, 2, and 3 east, and on the east by the Pawnee Reservation and the Arkansas River.

County "Q" embraces the Pawnee Reservation and that part of the Outlet lying between said reservation and the Arksansas River.

After reciting the law and treaties with the Indians under which the land was ceded to the Government, the proclamation describes the tract reserved for county seats of the several counties, as follows:

County "K."—The southeast quarter of Section 23 and the northeast quarter of Section 26, Township 28 north, Range 2 east of the Indian meridian.

County "L."—The southwest quarter of Section 1 and the southeast quarter of Section 2, Township 25 north, Range 6 west of the Indian meridian.

County "M."—The south half of the northeast quarter and the north half of southeast quarter of Section 23, and the south half of the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 24, Township 27 north, Range 14 west of the Indian meridian. The name of the county seat is Alva.

County "N."—The south half of Section 25, Township 23 north, Range 21 west of the Indian meridian. The name of the county seat is Woodward.

County "O."—The southeast quarter of Section 7 and the southwest quarter of Section 8, Township 22 north, Range 6 west of the Indian meridian. The name of the county seat is Enid.

County "P."—The northeast quarter of Section 22 and the northwest quarter of Section 23, Township 21 north, Range 1 west of the Indian meridian. The name of the county seat is Perry.

County "Q."—The southeast quarter of Section 31, the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 32, Township 22 north, Range 5 east, Lot 4 of Section 5 and Lot 1 of Section 6, Township 21 north, Range 5 east of the Indian meridian. The county seats of Counties K, L, and Q have not yet been named.

In each of these county seats four acres are reserved for the site of a courthouse, to be designated by lot and block upon the official plot of survey of said reservation for county seat purposes hereafter to be issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; reservation to be additional to the reservations for parks, schools, and other public purposes required to be made by Section 22 of the act of May 2, 1890, in Counties O, M, N, and P, and, in addition to the four-acre reservations for county seat purposes, there is an additional reservation of one acre for a site for a land office.

The land districts are to be described as follows: The Perry District, which embraces all of Counties K, P, and Q, and Townships 20, north, Ranges 1, west, and 1, 2, 3, and 4, east, which are by law added to Payne County, and that part of the Pawnee Reservation in Townships 18 and 19, north, Ranges 5 and 6, east. The Enid District embraces all of Counties L and O, the Alva District embraces all of County M, and the Woodward District embraces all of County N. The land offices for the districts are to be established at the towns after which the districts are named.

As to the terms of payment, the act under which the outlet is opened to settlement provides as follows:

"Each settler on the lands so to be opened to settlement as aforesaid shall, before receiving a patent for his homestead, pay the United States for the lands so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, the sum of $2.50 per acre for any land east of 97½° west longitude, the sum of $1.50 per acre for any land between 97½° and 98½° west longitude, and the sum of $1 per acre for any land west of 98½° west longitude; and shall also pay interest upon the amount so to be paid for said land from the date of entry to the date of final payment therefor at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum."

With a view of preventing one person from obtaining any advantage over another in making homestead settlement, rules and regulations have been prescribed substantially as follows:

A strip of land 100 feet wide around and immediately within the boundaries of the lands now opened is set apart, and entrance upon said strip is permitted prior to the day for the opening of the lands. Upon this strip booths are to be built, and clerks from the General Land Office detailed to take charge of them. The booths will be conveniently placed upon the regular lines of travel, five on the northern and four on the southern boundary of the Outlet, and they will be opened for business at 12 o'clock noon on Sept. 10, and be kept open each business day from 7 A. M. to 12 M. and from 1 to 6 P. M., until discontinued by direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Each party desiring to enter upon the lands for the purpose of making a homestead entry, or soldier's declaratory statement, or settling upon a town lot, will be required first to appear at one of these booths, and there make a declaration showing his or her qualifications to make such entry or statement or to settle upon a town lot. If the declaration proves satisfactory to the officers in charge of the booth a certificate will be issued by such officers permitting the party who makes the declaration to go in upon the Outlet at the time fixed for the opening. Parties making these declarations will be required to make oath before the District Land Officer, or other officers who may take their homestead affidavits that all the statements contained in their declarations are true in every particular. The officers of the United States are expressly charged to permit no party without a certificate to occupy or enter upon any part of the outlet.

The land offices will be open for business at 12 noon on the day of the opening.

The work of constructing Land Office buildings and making other preparations for the opening day will be pushed with vigor. Contracts for four buildings, one each at Enid, Woodward, Perry, and Alva, have already been let at a cost of $440. Army tents will be used for the nine booths. Wells have also been ordered sunk at each of these places and other accommodations for the public arranged for.

Secretary Hoke Smith has now under consideration a number of applications of parties for permission to enter the Outlet prior to the day set for the opening in order to establish stores of various kinds. The maps showing the locations of the various town sites, land offices, land districts, and reservations are now being printed, and everything is expected to be in complete readiness by Sept. 16.

The question of town-site reservations was not finally disposed of until a short time before the proclamation was sent to the President. It was learned that a scheme was on foot to take advantage of the law authorizing allotments to Indians to settle upon lands adjoining town sites. To prevent the consummation of this scheme, Secretary Hoke Smith, after all the allotments had been made and approved, changed three of the easternmost town sites to points some distance from the original locations. As at present located, there are no allotments near them. Several other schemes were detected in time to thwart their purposes, and it is believed that the chances of fraud have been reduced to the minimum.

ASTHMATIC TROUBLES, PLEURISY PAINS, and Inflamed Throats are overcome and healed by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT—for fifty years an approved stand-by for all Coughs and Colds.—*Advertisement.*

A clearing sale of Neckwear—Tecks, Puffs, Four-in-Hands—begins at all our stores this morning.

We feel almost like apologizing for the price.

Silk Scarfs, 25 cents.

Cotton Ties and Bows, 4 for 25 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

LOWEST RATE IN THIRTY YEARS.

Aldermen's Finance Committee Favors a Tax of 1.82 Per Cent.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, comprised of Chairman Brown and Aldermen Donovan, Flynn, Morgan, and Murphy, recommended yesterday at the meeting of the board that the tax rate for the ensuing year be $1.82 on each $100 of valuation, the lowest rate in thirty years. According to the report the assessed valuation of New-York City property is $1,933,518,529, which is a net increase of $105,254,254.

The appropriations necessary for conducting the various departments this year, it is estimated, will amount to $37,444,154.08, from which should be deducted $3,000,000, available from the general fund, and also $266,725.13 added by the Board of Estimate by a resolution passed April 7 last. This leaves $34,177,429.55 to be raised on the new rate of taxation. The committee recommended that the sum of $845,261.05 be added in view of possible deficits in the various departments, making a total of $35,022,690.60 to be raised by taxation.

From this sum there will have to be deducted $1,499,021.10 for principal of the city debt, which must be paid in the current year, and $4,948,582.09 for interest on the debt.

The total amount necessary for conducting the affairs of the city is less than 2 per cent. of the assessed valuation. The report of the committee concludes: "This is a very large margin within the limitation of taxes prescribed by the provision of the State Constitution."

Under the law governing the taxation of corporations the rate this year will be 1.67 on an assessed valuation of $86,933,306. This will yield $1,414,839.55.

When the report of the committee was read, Chairman Brown made a brief speech, in which he said:

"In the Fall Mr. Platt and Mr. J. Sloat Fassett will pitch into Tammany Hall, but they won't say that this is the lowest tax rate the city has ever had."

The report will remain tabled for one week. There is no doubt that it will be adopted next Tuesday.

The board then took up general orders, and Alderman Flynn, with a persistency almost laudable, offered his historical request that the name of Bayard Street be changed to Harry Howard Street, and in support of his request he presented a series of resolutions from the Veteran Firemen.

Under the rule a resolution permitting the Police Commissioners to contract, without public letting, for election supplies, including booths and their furnishings and delivery, as well as ballots for the next election, was referred for a week.

MIGHT HAVE KILLED MANY.

An Italian Rolls a Heavy Stone in Front of a Passenger Train.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 22.—A trainload of passengers from Waverly and Newark, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had an exciting time and a hunt for a would-be train wrecker at Harrison this morning. The train left Newark at 9:18.

After it crossed the Passaic bridge, George Hunt, the engineer, saw a man rolling a stone up the embankment on which the tracks are laid in order to reach the bridge that crosses the river. It was a hard job, apparently, for the stone weighed about 100 pounds and Engineer Hunt curiously wondered why the man was wasting so much energy for no visible object. When the man rolled the stone on the track and left it there, Mr. Hunt's idle curiosity changed to active interest. He reversed his engine and put on the air brakes a little quicker, he says, than he ever did before in his life.

The train was brought to a standstill before it reached the stone, and then Charles Devery, the fireman, leaped from the train and began a hunt for the man who had tried to wreck the train. Several passengers joined in the search, and the man was soon found hiding in the tall meadow grass, about fifty yards away. Finding himself surrounded, he surrendered without a struggle. Threats of lynching were made at first by the angry passengers, whose lives had been imperiled, but wiser counsels prevailed and the prisoner was put on the train and brought to this city, where he was turned over to the police.

He refused to give his name, but said he lived at 87 Elm Street, Newark. When arraigned before Justice O'Donnell he declined to make any statement as to why he had tried to wreck the train. He will be sent to the county jail to await trial. The penalty for the offense is ten years in State prison.

Engineer Hunt attributes the safety of his train to the fact that the tracks where the attempt was made are on an up grade, rendered necessary in order to reach the Passaic bridge. This compelled the man to roll the boulder he had selected up to the track, a height of several feet. If he could have dropped the stone in front of the train he might have done it so suddenly as to make the collision inevitable.

The prisoner is a swarthy Italian, and the train hands believe he would have made a desperate fight if he had not found himself surrounded by a force that rendered resistance useless. The railroad officials believe the man's object was to wreck the train and then plunder the injured while pretending to assist in their rescue.

Lawyer Charged with Larceny.

Albert C. Wheeler, a Brooklyn lawyer and for five years clerk of Justice Massey's Police Court, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Tighe on a charge of grand larceny. William C. Scott of 105 Second Place and his wife Melissa were the complainants.

Wheeler and Mr. and Mrs. Scott belong to Senate Council, O. U. F. Wheeler is Recorder of the Council. March 29, as a beneficiary of C. T. Scott, Mrs. Scott became entitled to $3,000. The money passed through Wheeler's hands and he told Mrs. Scott his services in obtaining the money for her would cost $75. He retained the fee.

Wheeler claimed in court that he was entitled to the fee and demanded an examination. The case was adjourned until Tuesday.

Brutal Policeman Discharged.

Patrolman Richard O'Donnell of the Fifteenth Precinct, Brooklyn, was dismissed from the police force yesterday by Police Commissioner Hayden.

O'Donnell arrested Mrs. Susie Lynch of 113 Columbia Street Aug. 13 without provocation, knocked her down, abused her, and preferred a false charge against her. She was discharged by the Sergeant at the desk.

Committeemen Did Not Attend.

The committee of Kings County Supervisors that is investigating the veteran burial fund frauds was to have held a session yesterday, but only Committeeman Judge appeared at the Court House. It is not known when the investigation will be resumed.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Manager Rosenquest has nearly completed the alterations and improvements at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. New folding chairs of the latest and most improved pattern have been placed in position and the interior and exterior have been redecorated, making this one of the most attractive playhouses in the city. The opening attraction next Monday, Aug. 28, will be J. K. Murray, the comedian and vocalist, in "Glen da Lough."

THE NEW MUSIC HALL.—Invitations have been issued for a private view of Koster & Bial's new Music Hall, formerly Manhattan Opera House, this afternoon.

"LAL."—A. E. Lancaster's play, "Lal," based on Dr. William A. Hammond's novel of that name, will be produced, with new scenery and a good cast, at the Girard Avenue Theatre, Philadelphia, Sept. 25.

THE

HERALD HARLEM BRANCH,

262 West 125th st.,

is open every evening until 10 o'clock for the reception of advertisements for the HERALD and EVENING TELEGRAM at regular rates.

Gorham Solid Silver.

Among the tempting articles in Solid Silver offered by the Gorham Mfg. Co. may be mentioned Pierced Bon Bon Dishes, Enameled Bon Bon Spoons, After-Dinner Coffee Sets, fluted and chased; Ice Cream Dishes and Servers in various styles and finishes. Fruit Dishes, etc.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.

SILVERSMITHS

BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET.

WILLIE CLUNG TO HIS FATHER.

But Mrs. Martens Will Keep Him Until Mrs. Finneran Tells Her Story in Court.

Arrayed like a little Highlander, with his kilt and Tam o' Shanter hat, Willie Finneran, the three-year-old child of Thomas Finneran, whose woes have been told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, came before Justice Van Brunt in the Supreme Court yesterday morning. He was produced on a writ of habeas corpus by Mrs. Delia Martens, the boarding-house keeper at 222 West Seventy-fifth Street, who has been holding the youngster as a "lien" until she gets the $18 which she claims to be owing her for his board.

Mr. Finneran, who appears to be a sober and industrious man, was in the courtroom early, with his counsel, Joseph I. Green. He gave Mrs. Martens, who swept by him like a thundercloud, a wide berth, but his ruddy face beamed with smiles when the little boy, catching sight of his father, tore away from Mrs. Martens's grasp with a scream of delight, ran over to him, and nestled in his arms. Mrs. Martens, however, was far from pleased by this episode.

Lawyer Green, on behalf of Mr. Finneran, whom he declared to be an industrious brickmaker earning a good living, asked for an order transferring the child to its father till the case was tried and settled, his main contention being that Mrs. Martens's house was not a fit place for any child of tender years.

This motion was opposed by William H. Regan, counsel for Mrs. Martens, who charged Mr. Finneran with having given whisky to his little son, and declared that he was an unfit person to have charge of the boy.

In reply to these opposing arguments Justice Van Brunt decided that Willie Finneran should remain with Mrs. Martens until next Friday, when his mother, from whom Mr. Finneran separated some two years ago, will have to be brought into court and tell her side of the story.

At the conclusion of the proceedings Mrs. Martens walked over to Mr. Finneran to take away the child, who sat on his father's knee. The brickmaker stood up, trembling all over, and, with evident fear, pushed the woman away. "Get away! Get away!" he said. "D'ye think I'm givin' me boy to yez?" He started to walk out of the courtroom with the child hanging on his hand, but his lawyer intercepted him and, after some trouble, persuaded him to let the woman take away the child.

OBJECTED TO THE PASSAGE.

Produce Exchange Members Wouldn't Walk in a Narrow Way.

There was a great stir on the Produce Exchange yesterday morning. It was all due to an effort of the Floor Committee to stop nonmembers from using the passage through the Exchange offices to go upon the trading floor.

To effect this the committee devised a plan of making visitors who wish to visit the offices enter through the main door, pass through an improvised alley formed by a blackboard moved out a few feet from its old place against the wall, dodge a screen or two, and finally reach the offices. At the same time the brass railing at the entrance was moved back until very little space was left for persons waiting at the rail to see members.

When the brokers reached the Exchange yesterday they found the new arrangement in force. They didn't like it, and 100 of them, forming about the door, jeered the late comers and compelled them to find their way to the floor via the new passage. Their brethren objected to this treatment, and protested to the Floor Committee. That body thought it all over, and moved the railing back to its old place, but left the blackboard where it was. The members are anxiously waiting to see what the committee will do next.

POWER OF THE GRIP

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures its Bad Effects

Pains Driven to the Four Winds and Good Health Restored.

S. N. Mahan of Rockford, Mich., suffered an attack of the grip, and when the force of the disease was spent he found himself in a condition of extreme weakness. He procured a bottle of

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA,

and following is his statement concerning its effects: "Before I had taken one bottle I was feeling a great deal better. Up to the present time I have taken about four bottles; my appetite is now good, strength has returned, pains have been driven

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

to the four winds, and I can give Hood's Sarsaparilla credit for all. This medicine has also cured my dreadful cough, and I am well and happy as well as thankful." S. N. MAHAN.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

TO OUR READERS AND FRIENDS.

For the purpose of aiding the readers of THE TIMES to purchase their newspaper with unfailing regularity, whether in the city or in the country, whether on steamboat or on railroad train, or at the Summer resorts, will our friends kindly fill out the accompanying blank and forward it to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Printing House Square, New-York City, whenever they have been unable to procure THE TIMES of any of the dealers:

To the Publisher of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

....1893.

A copy of your paper could not be had at..........o'clock to-day of the newsdeal e

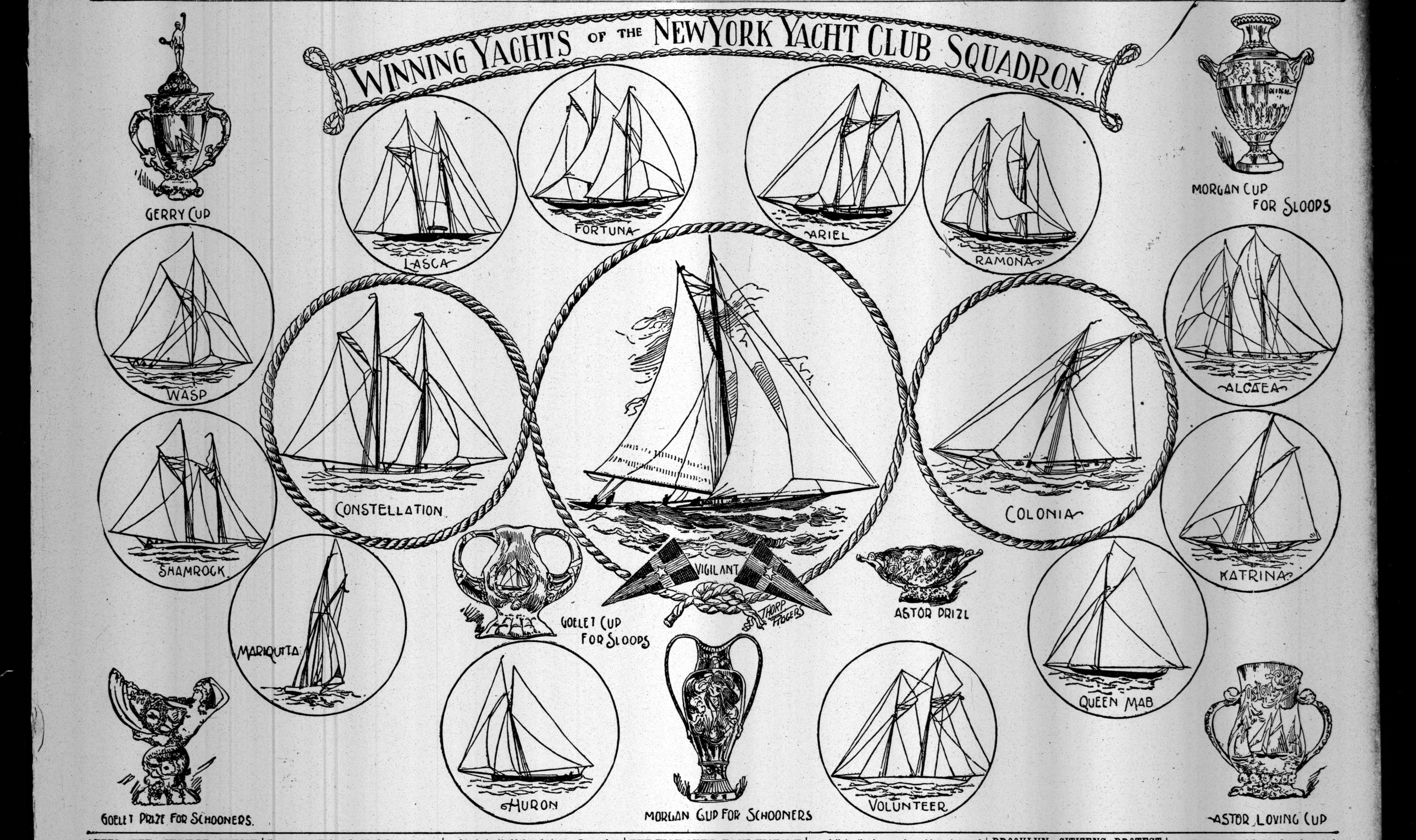
at..

....

The reason assigned by him was..................................

....

☞ Be particular to indicate if this occurs on a railroad train or steamboat, and to give sufficient information to facilitate the investigation which will be IMMEDIATELY undertaken of EVERY complaint that reaches the office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.



AFTER THE JUBILEE CRUISE

ILL LUCK AND POOR WINDS MARRED THE SPORT.

There Was Only One Really Good Run During the Two Weeks of the Squadron Sails—The Vigilant Appears to be the Best All-Round Boat, but the Others May Beat Her Yet—The Colonia's Two Days of Luck—Bayard Thayer Watching the Pigs—Colt's Anti-Sleep Band.

The fiftieth cruise of the New-York Yacht Club is over. It was one of the longest cruises in the history of the club. It was a cruise full of troubles for the officers and of disappointments for the yachtsmen. It started off with a great hurrah at Glen Cove, and ended with a fizzle at Newport.

In order to get the cruise a good start and at the same time to give the New-York members of the club who were unable to leave the city a chance to see the new yachts race, Commodore E. D. Morgan, in a very sportsmanlike way, gave a handsome silver cup for schooners to race for and another for sloops. The schooner race was one of the grandest witnessed during the entire cruise. It brought together such good boats as the Constellation, Ariel, Lasca, and Alcaea. The sailing conditions were fine, a good whole-sail breeze prevailing all the day. Mr. George H. B. Hill's new schooner Ariel won the race and furnished the first surprise of the cruise. The Constellation sailed a rattling good race, as she always does when there is any reaching to be done, but she could not get far enough ahead of the Ariel to save the latter's time allowance.

Mr. Bayard Thayer was on the Constellation. He had arrived from Japan only a day or two before the race and knew little about the new boats. During the race he remarked to Skipper "Nat" Watson, who was at the wheel:

"Keep your eye on the two pigs, Nat, the white and the black one."

"Pigs" is a term now applied to all boats with bows like the Gloriana's.

The two pigs were watched, and the Constellation seemed to be holding them, when Mr. Thayer's eye lighted on the Ariel.

"Why, there's another pig!" he exclaimed, "and she's sailing like a witch. What is she?"

Every one on board tried to make her out, but it was not until the finish that they knew they had been beaten by the Ariel.

This performance of the Ariel was no fluke. In all the squadron runs she sailed remarkably well and very often led the fleet. She seems to be equally good in light breezes or hard blows, in beating, running, or reaching. The only time she was beaten was on the last run of the squadron from New-Bedford to Newport. The Shamrock beat her that day, but it was one of the most flukey days of the whole cruise, and, although the Ariel was beaten, she was by no means disgraced.

Of course the chief interest in the cruise was centred in the performances of the new eighty-five-footers, the cup defenders. It was to see the Colonia and Vigilant race that so many yachtsmen journeyed to Glen Cove on the first day. The Colonia won the Commodore's Cup, but her victory was a fluke. The Vigilant showed later on that she is minutes faster than the Colonia over a forty-knot course in any kind of weather. The Colonia won the cup through the Vigilant breaking down.

The next meeting of the cup defenders was on the run from New-London to Newport. Jubilee, Gen. Paine's combination fin-keel and centreboard boat, met the Vigilant. The wind was very light all day long, and the race was a very close one. The Vigilant, it was expected, would do well in a light breeze, but very few suspected that she would make such headway in a wind that was not strong enough to blow a match out. One yachtsman rather facetiously inquired if any one knew how much naphtha the Vigilant burned a day to work her engine. The Vigilant won this race by 1 minute 11 seconds, a victory that left no room for crowing.

Next came the Goelet Cup races, which furnished the biggest fiascos of the whole cruise. The Colonia took the sloop cup, crossing the line first after the yachts had been drifting over the course until about 2 o'clock the next morning. The first leg of the race was to windward, and the Jubilee outfooted the Vigilant and Colonia and got the first mark in the lead. Then the drift began and the Vigilant went to the front, staying there until near the finish. This race rather raised the Jubilee in the eyes of all yachtsmen.

The schooner race promised to be just as good a contest as the cutter race at the start, but soon turned to a drifting match. The Volunteer led all over the course and finished first. Through an oversight, Mr. J. M. Forbes had not entered his schooner in the race. The Regatta Committee, however, took her time and put her in the official table. The committee thought the entry might have been sent and mislaid, but they omitted to mention the fact when the results of the race was given out, and consequently it was announced that the Volunteer was the winner when the Lasca was really entitled to the cup. This action of the committee caused considerable hard feeling among the Eastern yachtsmen, who thought they were being ruled out through technicalities, and when the same committee announced on Sunday night that the Pilgrim could not start again for the Astor Cups the Boston men were very hot, and declared that their boats were not allowed to win.

It is only fair to say that the committee had no power to make any other decision; they had to be governed by the rules. It was not a pleasant duty to tell Mr. Forbes that the Volunteer had not won the cup, or to tell Mr. Stewart that the Pilgrim could not start again.

After the Goelet Cup races the fog continued all day Saturday and the yachts had to remain in the harbor. The interest in the cruise began to wane, and when a fresh breeze sprang up the next day many of the yachts took advantage of it and sailed away. The yachts might have been held together if Commodore Morgan had ordered an informal sail to Vineyard Haven on Sunday and then continued the cruise to New-Bedford and back to Newport. If this had been done there would have been ample time to have held the races for the owl and game cock colors and the naphtha and steam launch races, which have been held now fifteen consecutive years.

The best run of the cruise was from Vineyard Haven to New-Bedford. The wind was fresh and the yachts had to beat to Quick's Hole and then had a reach to the finishing line. It was the only day that the wind held true all the time, and it would have been a rare opportunity to have tested the eighty-five-footers. The Colonia and Jubilee, however, did not race, but sailed back to Newport to get ready for the Astor Cup races.

In the first Astor Cup race the Vigilant gained a decisive victory over the other eighty-five footers. She carried her sails better, footed faster, and outpointed them all in the windward work, but in the run home the Colonia made the best showing. This race seemed to settle the idea in the minds of all that the Vigilant would be the boat selected to defend the cup. This opinion is perhaps rather premature, as lots of things may happen before the trial races.

Gen. Paine has taken the Jubilee to Boston, and will do all he can to tune her up. She will be hauled out and cleaned and some slight changes may be made in her lead. Her sails, too, will be reout, and the next time she races she will be a much better boat. Gen. Paine is famous for his ability to tune a yacht up, and his friends say that he will improve the Jubilee at least five minutes.

The Vigilant is now in as fine condition as it is possible to get her, and the gentlemen who are sailing the boat do not leave a stone unturned to make her win. The Tobin bronze bottom certainly gives her a great advantage over the others, as it does not get as foul as the steel boats. In the races Mr. Belmont's steamer Iluna was used as a guide boat for the Vigilant. When the course was announced the Iluna would steer straight for the first mark and so point the way for the Vigilant. Those on the other yachts did not notice this in the first races and were steering by their compasses and charts, while the Vigilant only had to follow her guide.

The Colonia is to go to Providence to be hauled out. She is to be deepened. An oak strip will be put on her keel and more lead attached. This, it is hoped, will prevent her sagging down to leeward as much as she has.

Just what will be done with the Pilgrim is not known yet. Her admirers say that she wants more lead and a larger suit of sails.

It is very doubtful whether the members of the syndicate will care to spend any more money on the boat. It is said they do not mind the money spent in building the boat, but that what is troubling them is the heavy bets that have been made on the fin-keel.

The steamer Harriet, which carried the reporters during the cruise, caused the yachtsmen much consternation last Thursday when the accident happened to her boiler. Steam was pouring out of her engine room, and some thought she would blow up. Several steam yachts were going to her assistance when the accident was discovered. Commodore Morgan was very much concerned, and preparations were made on the flagship to lower the boats and go to help those on the Harriet. The Boston tug Doane, however, was first on the scene and took the disabled yachts in tow. Commodore Morgan and Mr. S. Nicholson Kane were very solicitous as to the welfare of all on the Harriet, and invited the newspaper men to go on the tug Edgar Luckenbach, the club boat, the next day.

As usual, there was a merry party on Mr. Caldwell H. Colt's schooner Dauntless. An anti-sleep band was organized, the instruments played being a bass drum and a snare drum. On the big drum was painted in large letters:

"We fear no noise; we sleep in Winter."

The band played when any one on board wanted to turn in before the rest were ready. It was heard on two or three occasions very early in the morning.

There were six squadron runs during the cruise, and prizes were given in each class of schooners and sloops. The first prize was a two-hundred-dollar cup, and when four or more yachts raced $100 was given to the second boat. The following is a list of the yachts that won, showing the number of times they were first and second, and the total value of the prizes:

SCHOONERS.

Yacht.	*First.*	*Second.*	*Value.*
Constellation	5	1	$1,100
Ariel	5	0	1,000
Nesera	4	0	800
Lasca	3	1	700
Alcaea	2	2	600
Ramona	1	3	500
Volunteer	1	--	500
Shamrock	1	--	300
Fortuna	--	1	100
Dauntless	--	1	100
Atlantic	--	1	100
Emerald	--	1	100
Mayflower	--	1	100
Dagmar	--	1	100

SLOOPS.

Queen Mab	5	0	1,000
Wasp	4	1	900
Huron	3	3	900
Katrina	3	1	700
Vigilant	2	--	400
Eclipse	2	--	400
Harpoon	1	--	200
Jessica	1	--	200
Hildegarde	1	--	200
Mariquita	1	--	200
Uvira	--	2	200
Total			$11,100

In addition to these prizes must be added the cups given by Commodore E. D. Morgan, Capt. Ogden Goelet, and Capt. Jack Astor. The Ariel won the Commodore's schooner cup, valued at $1,000, Colonia won the sloop cup, worth $600, and Lasca won the Goelet schooner cup, worth $1,000. The Vigilant won both the Astor cups.

The accompanying picture of the Jubilee was taken from *Outing* for August.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The following yachts passed here to-day: Bound East—Steam yachts Wanda, Mr. James Stillman; Oneida, Mr. E. C. Benedict; Theresa, Mr. Gustavus Seidenberg, and Linta, Mr. Walter Luttgan. Sloop yacht Imperia, Mr. Henry C. Eno.

Passed West—Steam yachts Nada, Mr. H. H. Baxter; Orienta, Mr. E. R. Ladew; Alicia, Mr. H. M. Flagler; Shearwater, Mr. Henry R. Wolcott; Vision, Mr. Clarence McKim, and Javelin, Mr. Charles B. Flint.

Left Here for the Eastward—Schooner yachts Priscilla, Mr. Albert A. Wright, and Fleetwing, Mr. Joseph R. Delamar. Cutter yacht Lizzie, Mr. W. C. Tuckerman, and sloop yacht Werona, Mr. Charles W. Richards.

Came to Anchor Here from the Eastward—Sloop yacht Banshee, Mr. A. H. Scribner.

STATION SEVEN, VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 22.—The steam yacht Intrepid, New-York, sailed for Newport this morning; also, steamer Guida, Boston, cruising.

The Jubilee, Boston, left here for that point at day-break.

Schooner Romance, New-York, sailed west.

In Port—Cutter Oriva, New-York; yawl Linda, Boston.

Sloop Charlotte, New-York, sailed for Newport.

Arrived—Schooner Ariel, New-York, cruising east.

Schooner Kathleen, Boston, dragged in Great Harbor, Wood's Holl, during yesterday's gale and injured her keel and lower planking.

Cutter Freak, Portland, landed on Ram Island, same harbor, and lost her shoe.

The float and staging of Station 7, New-York Yacht Club, has broken adrift and gone to pieces. It will be replaced.

Sloop Varuna, Boston, is in Little Harbor, Wood's Holl.

Sweepstakes Race for Yachts.

A sweepstakes race open to all yachts will be held at Sulzer's Oak Point on Sunday, Aug. 27. The race was got up under the direction of Mr. George Rae, owner of the crack eighteen-foot open catboat Mollie. There are seven prizes, one prize for each class, presented by Mr. Sulzer. The race will start at 11 A. M., the course being to and around Fort Schuyler buoy and return.

There are now about thirty yachts entered, and it is expected that there will be some lively racing.

THE VIGILANT'S EASY VICTORY

SHE SIMPLY SAILED AWAY FROM THE PILGRIM.

In Freaky, Fluky, and Variable Winds, the Tobin Bronze Cup Defender Beat the Boston Boat by Twenty-five Minutes Over a Thirty-Mile Course—The Pilgrim Was Simply Outclassed—Two Astor Cups to the Credit of the Herreshoff Flier.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—The ownership of the Astor Cups is settled. They go to the Vigilant, the syndicate cup defender in which Commodore Morgan and C. Oliver Iselin are so deeply interested.

In to-day's race she defeated the Pilgrim by nearly 25 minutes over a thirty-mile triangular course, in a light, southerly air.

Much of the size of her victory was due to better chances in the shifting air than her competitor, but she won fairly, and the Pilgrim was beaten almost from the start. The Pilgrim did fairly well in the windward work, but when sheets were started the Vigilant had everything her own way, and was far enough ahead to get all the advantages of the wind.

The Pilgrim and her people saw defeat in the air before the race, but they sailed more for the purpose of finding out more about their boat than in any hope of winning, and they also wanted to make a race and have the thing over. The New-York Yacht Club's Committee had ruled the Pilgrim out by a strict construction of the conditions for the cups, but Mr. Astor himself, when appealed to, promptly said that he did not intend to have the Pilgrim barred on a technicality, and so she was declared eligible. She didn't get a cup, or really a chance at one, but she gave the Vigilant a race, something she could not have had with the Colonia and the Jubilee out of the way, for the latter left Sunday and the former was towed up the bay this morning to Providence, where she will go on the dry dock for alterations.

The day was a most quiet one after the storm of yesterday, and only a long and rolling sea was left to show how hard the wind had blown. The sea bothered the boats but little, but they would have cordially welcomed more wind, for they stood up as straight as houses most of the time, and were not anywhere near rail down at any time.

The wind was south to south southwest, but it was shifty, fluky, and unsteady, and came in streaks and puffs. The yachts worked slowly out to the lightship not long after 11 o'clock, but the committee waited, for reasons best known to itself, and did not set the course signals until after noon. Then the following course for the three legs of the triangle was announced: South southwest, east half north, and northwest by north. This would give a beat for the first leg, a run for the second, and a reach for the third. The wind held in the same general direction as when the course was announced, and the triangle was therefore sailed as originally laid out the first time in three attempts.

At 12:25 the preparatory signal was given and ten minutes later the starting gun was fired. The yachts had two minutes in which to cross the line. Both had played for a berth out to the westward and windward end of the line, near the lightship, and both had good luck.

The Vigilant went away at 12:35:56, rounding the lightship and drawing everything flat as she did so. The Pilgrim was right in her wake and crossed at 12:36:27. Both were on the starboard tack and had baby jib topsails and club topsails over lower sails.

The Vigilant tacked very soon after crossing the line, but the Pilgrim held on out to sea, for what tide there was was setting to the westward and would be under her lee bow. The Vigilant soon saw the advantage of it and also tacked off shore. Twenty minutes on this tack was enough, though, with the wind hauling to the southward, and so both tacked and stood in toward the Narragansett shore.

The Vigilant was doing the best work and was both outfooting and outpointing the Pilgrim. Capt. Sherlock was giving the latter a rap full in the hopes of reaching at a good speed, but the other boat was too fast for him.

A log off-shore tack followed the in-shore one, and here the Pilgrim did the best work of the day. The boats were going head on to the sea and the Pilgrim took it easier than the Vigilant and pointed as high and footed nearly as fast. With the mark in sight the boats went to the westward again. The Vigilant sacked for the mark soon after 2 o'clock and rounded at 2:17:33.

The wind fell lighter just at this time, and the Pilgrim did not round until 2:29:25. She had been beaten 11 minutes 21 seconds in the figures in the ten-mile beat to windward, and had lost much of it within the last mile, when the wind dropped. Three or four minutes more would the Vigilant's lead have been reduced had the wind held good.

Ballooners and spinnakers were set for the run to the second mark and were carried for about half an hour. Then the wind hauled southward and freshened, and in they came. The Pilgrim was about holding the Vigilant in the freshening breeze, but it soon dropped again, and the Vigilant slipped away with all of the light weather speed she has shown in previous races. The second mark was rounded as follows:

Name.	*H. M. S.*
Vigilant	3 43 54
Pilgrim	4 00 17

The Vigilant had gained five minutes on the run.

The boats jibed at the mark for the reach home and held to their balloners. One wind was light and steady, and the Vigilant had things all to herself and simply roamed away, leaving the Pilgrim further astern every moment.

The finish times were:

Name.	*H. M. S.*
Vigilant	4 41 39
Pilgrim	5 08 57

The Vigilant had gained twenty minutes on the leg, but so large a gain in comparison with the previous performances of the boats shows how freaky the wind was.

The times are given in the following table:

Yacht.	*Start. H. M. S.*	*Finish. H. M. S.*	*Elapsed Time. H. M. S.*
Vigilant	12 35 56	4 41 39	4 05 57
Pilgrim	12 36 27	5 08 57	4 30 30

How much of the Vigilant's victory was due to the smooth Tobin bronze bottom no one will ever know, but experts estimate it as worth at least five minutes to her if not more.

The Pilgrim is in bad shape, but even had her bottom been as smooth as that of the Vigilant she would not have won to-day. She is clearly outclassed as she is at present, and she will leave for Boston to-morrow. Just what changes will be made in her have not been decided, but if any are made they will be in the direction of more lead and more sail.

The boat is only 84 feet on the water line and can stand two or three tons more. With this at the bottom of her she could carry a rig as big as that of the Vigilant. More sails is what the boat needs, and if the syndicate decide to put more money into her and can have the changes made in time she will be given it.

Like Gen. Paine, Mr. Stewart will go to Boston to-morrow to do something. He has made a fast boat faster than she has yet shown, but she is not up to the Vigilant and will have to be changed very much before she can hope to come near her.

over for the present. Most of the yachts have left the harbor, and their cruise is done. The cup defenders will now refit and meet again in September.

The Corinthian race talked of for Thursday will not be sailed. If sailed at all it will be about the time of the trial races.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Stewart your correspondent sailed to-day on the Pilgrim and had a splendid opportunity to see how she worked. In his judgment she will show plenty of speed later if the proposed changes are made. Driving power is apparently all she lacks. She ought to have it. Her rig looks like that of a cruiser compared with that of the Vigilant.

A very pleasant incident happened in the harbor after the race. As the Pilgrim ran up to her anchorage, she passed close to the Vigilant, and her crew lined up on the rail and, led by Mr. Stewart, gave three rousing cheers for the winner.

The Vigilant's people were taken by surprise, but soon recovered and returned the cheers, Mr. Iselin leading.

Music at Manhattan Beach.

Sousa and his band will begin another series of four festival days at Manhattan Beach to-morrow. For the first two days the artists will be Miss Marcella Lindh and Caroline Hamilton. The numbers of the band will be especially taking. In each concert will be introduced Sousa's "Salute of the Nations to Columbia" and the "Coopers' Chorus," with its barrel hooper's accompaniment. In the "Salute of the Nations" will appear the grand opera chorus, a drum corps, Scotch bagpipes, with the final artillery accompaniment.

BROOKLYN CITIZENS PROTEST

THEIR CELLARS FLOODED BECAUSE OF INADEQUATE SEWERS.

Much Damage to Property Because Lateral Drains Are Not Connected with the Huge Sewer in the Twenty-third Ward—A Protest Made to Mayor Boody—He Offers Only Temporary Relief to Property Owners—Foul Water from Sewers in Many Houses.

A huge sewer, through which a truck and span of horses can be driven, has recently been finished by the City of Brooklyn at a cost of $962,373.02. This sewer was built for the express purpose of taking off the overflow of a depressed part of the city, lying mostly in the Twenty-third Ward. The sewer runs from Marcy Avenue down Greene Avenue, crosses Fulton, and then runs down Hanson Place to Fourth Avenue and through Dean Street, emptying into the Gowanus Canal. The property owners along the line of this sewer were assessed heavily to pay for its construction, and it is said that some property belonging to non-resident taxpayers who proved delinquent was sold to satisfy the assessments.

There would, perhaps, be no objection to the assessments or to the sale of property of delinquent owners if the sewer performed the duty for which it was built—the draining of the Twenty-third Ward. But the sewer does not do this work, and therefore a large body of citizens who had paid taxes to have the sewer built are making it very unpleasant for Mayor Boody and his Commissioner of City Works, John P. Adams.

In the great storm of Saturday night all that district of Brooklyn from Franklin Avenue to Throop Avenue and from De Kalb Avenue to Bergen Street was flooded with water, and the cellars were filled with the reeking overflow from old sewers, cesspools, and street drains. All of these avenues and streets were supposed to drain into the new trunk sewer, which runs through Greene Avenue, but the property owners have discovered that while the big sewer is practically finished, the lateral connections with the sewers in the cross streets have never been made.

In the neighborhood of Throop Avenue and Halsey Street, where the flood was the heaviest, every cellar for a dozen blocks was flooded, and in many houses the water rose to the kitchens and dining rooms in the basements. The water still remains in many houses. The great sewer, which was made to drain this district particularly, does not run farther up than Marcy Avenue, a few blocks from the flooded district. It thus becomes useless, as the water on the surface which should be drained into it runs down hill and away from the sewer, and forms a lake at the junction of Halsey Street and Throop Avenue every time there is a sudden downpour of rain, owing to the inadequacy of the lateral sewers, which, however, would be ample if they were connected with the great trunk sewer at Greene and Marcy Avenues.

Yesterday morning a committee of indignant citizens and property holders called on Mayor Boody at the City Hall and demanded relief. The committee told him that stagnant water was standing in their cellars several feet deep, and that it was sure to breed typhoid fever and sickness of all kinds. The following resolutions were presented to the Mayor by Andrew Davidson:

Whereas, Severe losses have recently been sustained by the residents of Halsey Street, corner of Throop Avenue, and the immediate vicinity, as many of the dwellings have been rendered uninhabitable on account of the overflow of water caused by the inadequate sewer in Halsey Street, we, the citizens of this vicinity, at a meeting assembled to secure relief from a recurrence of the evils complained of,

Resolved, That the Mayor of the city be requested to meet the officials under him and proceed at once to pump out the flooded cellars, as their present condition is a menace to the health of ourselves and families.

Resolved, That the authorities of the city provide this section with increased and sufficient sewers to prevent a recurrence of the overflow whenever the rains flood the cellars of houses.

Mr. Davidson stated that the cellars of the citizens had been flooded several times, but this time the flooding was particularly severe.

United States Commissioner Henry S. Bellows then said to the Mayor that the committee had called, not only to see about immediate relief but also to ascertain what prospect there was for obtaining adequate sewers in the future.

Mayor Boody took refuge in the assertion that he had no power to give other than temporary aid, and said it would require special legislation before the Greene Avenue sewer could be extended. Among the members of the committee, which consisted of about thirty citizens, were A. Davidson, Dr. Henry Plympton, H. J. Rost, I. L. Settel, the Rev. Dr. McNichols, M. Wiegand, M. Embech, L. D. Weil, Dr. Frazer, O. Osburg, M. Brinell, Dr. Madigan, and Theodore Torey.

The committee also called on Commissioner of City Works Adams. He told them that the city had only two pumping engines and six hand pumps, and that they were all at work getting the water out of the cellars. There is no money, he said, for extending sewers. The committee left his office swearing vengeance upon the present régime, and said they would show the City Government at the next election that they had rights which the politicians are bound to respect.

The pumping of the water from the cellars went on all day yesterday in the flooded district. The pumping engines were useless, as they would not lift water over three feet. The work had to be done with six hand-pumps. In the houses from 316 to 324 Halsey Street, where the foundation partition walls had been washed out, the occupants were busy moving away yesterday. From cellars where the water had been pumped out, workmen were occupied in removing cartloads of vile smelling mud. Corner groceries in the flooded district had their entire cellar stock ruined, while hardly a house where the cellar was flooded is inhabitable on account of the vile smells which arise from the water. Many of the property owners are pumping out their own cellars with private pumps, yet it will be several days before the water and bad smells disappear.

Dr. Henry Plympton of 291 Halsey Street is firm in his belief that much sickness will result from the flooding of the cellars.

VOLUNTEER BADLY INJURED.

She Was Damaged $7,000 by Going on the Rocks at Hadley Harbor.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 22.—J. Malcom Forbes's schooner yacht Volunteer was practically used up in the heavy northeast gale of Monday while riding at a mooring in Hadley Harbor, an inlet in the Island of Nashon, off Wood's Holl. The yacht parted her mooring chain early in the morning, and was thrown by the seas upon a ledge. The sharp rocks cut a big hole in the plates on the port side nearly amidship, and the heavy waves caused the hull to twist and wabble on the rocky pivot, and, as a result, the garboard streaks opened at the keel. Several plates are warped and countless small leaks appeared.

A wrecking tug hauled the Volunteer off the ledge after she had pounded two hours and a diver began to patch the leaks in the hull. The crew went to work on the hand pumps, but were unable to gain much on the inflow of water. The crew had left the vessel shortly after she went on the rocks, and in an attempt to land in a dory, five sailors were nearly drowned. The auxiliary steam yacht Wild Duck, owned by Mr. Forbes and anchored within an eighth of a mile of the Volunteer, did not go to her assistance because of the danger attending such a proceeding. Mr. Forbes's steam launch Coryell managed to get alongside, but could not hold her position.

At one time it seemed as if the schooner's lofty spars would fall. Her main boom got out of the crutch and swept the deck like a willow wand. After a diver had plugged the worst leaks in the Volunteer a steam boiler and pump were placed aboard and by the aid of steam siphons on the wrecker much of the water was got out.

Mr. Forbes arrived at the scene this noon and ordered the yacht towed to Boston for repairs. At 8 o'clock to-night she passed here bound for Boston in tow of a powerful coast-wrecking tug. If the weather holds, the Volunteer will be in Lawley's Basin by 8 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Forbes is sorely disappointed at the sorry plight his crack yacht has fallen into, for he had mapped out some pleasant cruises and racing during the Fall regattas. He feels very uncertain that the yacht will be repaired before the season closes. It is estimated that $7,000 will hardly cover expenses of repairs, wrecking service, &c., and yachtsmen hereabout say that the Volunteer will go out of commission.

ODD FELLOWS ARE PROSPEROUS

SEVEN HUNDRED DELEGATES IN ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Membership and Financial Status Show Encouraging Growth in the State of New-York—Over 8,000 Members Relieved and $175,314 Expended, in Addition to $91,636 Paid for Burials—No More Money to be Raised by Lottery Schemes.

The annual convention of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New-York was opened yesterday morning in the Scottish Rite Hall, Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. Grand Master Charles H. Morgan of this city presided. About 700 delegates were present. The morning session was occupied with the reading of reports and the appointment of committees.

The report of Grand Master Morgan showed the number of subordinate lodges in this State to be 675, and Rebekah lodges 128, having a membership of over 65,000. He reviewed the rapid growth of the order in the State and the flourishing condition in which he found the lodges on the occasion of a recent visit.

The report of Grand Secretary James Terwilliger showed that the number of initiations during the past year was 8,450, suspensions 2,990, and withdrawals 1,049. There were 888 deaths and 59 expulsions. Over 8,000 members were relieved, $175,314 having been expended for that purpose. The sum of $11,284 was expended for the relief of widows and orphans and $1,042 for the education of orphans. The amount paid for burials was $91,636, making the total paid for relief during the year $279,277. The lodge receipts amounted to $585,140.

Among those present during the session were the following: Past Grand Masters D. W. C. Langdon, Cornelius Glen, John Medole, George J. Gardner, Nicholas L. Petitt, John W. Stebbins, George W. Dilks, F. W. Cole, Edgar Whitlock, Charles Kiehl, George W. Chapman, W. R. Spooner, and Jacob Stern; Past Grand Patriarch John A. Bennett of Brooklyn, and Grand Patriarch J. D. McIntyre of Yonkers.

Among the invited guests were Deputy Grand Master L. De Leuw, Connecticut; Grand Representative William H. Izzard, New-Jersey; Grand Warden D. R. Alling, Connecticut; Grand Representative August Grassman, Hoboken; Grand Master R. A. King, New-Jersey; Grand Master L. J. Ritting, Vermont, and Grand Master William H. Marigold, Connecticut.

The Board of Managers of the German Odd Fellows' Home, at Unionport, Westchester County, reported that the receipts for the last year amounted to $42,064, and the expenditures were $37,670. The property of the home is valued at $168,663.

One of the decisions reported by the Grand Master is that in future subordinate lodges cannot raise funds by selling tickets entitling the holder to a chance for a prize.

The following committees were appointed:

On Finance.—Frank P. Trautman, Charter Oak Lodge, No. 306; John W. Coburn, Columbia, No. 1; Philip Block, Metropolitan, No. 33; P. J. Connolly, Richmond County, No. 88; Morritz Gerber, Fortuna, No. 318; D. H. Gundman, German Oak, No. 82; Samuel Blum, Atlas, No. 446; William H. Hanlon, Ceres, No. 225; William E. Keyes, Adelphi, No. 240.

On Judiciary.—George W. Chapman, Clockville Lodge, No. 313; Jacob Stern, Walhalla, No. 91; Frederick W. Cole, Corinth, No. 174; John W. Knox, Cekenka, No. 149; Jacob Dicher, Sullivan County, No. 421; W. August Wilke, Tenerback, No. 392; John W. Kuntz, Rhine, No. 248; David P. Gardner, Principle, No. 48; Daniel Fry, Wallenstein, No. 428.

On Appeals.—John W. Stebbins, Keystone Lodge, No. 661; W. R. Spooner, Ogdensburg, No. 98; Charles Hickey, Cataract, No. 54; Leon Lewin, New-York, No. 10; Joel Kronl, Emanuel, No. 208; Millard N. Allen, Relief, No. 511; Rees E. Thomas, Trenton, No. 577; Henry T. Sandford, Mountaineer, No. 321; De Witt C. Curtis, Breesport.

On Legislation.—Edgar Whitlock, Ivanhoe Lodge, 127; Richard L. Rawley, Crystal, 107; Bernard Tabor, Spartan, 210; James P. Victory, Harlem, 201; Harry Walker, Progression, 339; Dr. August Freck, Charles Sumner, 387; August Herman, Wyona, 28; A. W. Reynolds, Montauk, 43.

On Petitions.—William H. Slocum, Riverside, 334; William E. Streckit, Fidelity, 550; Joel S. Davis, Sampawams, 104; Herbert F. Stearn, Evergreen, 131; M. N. Dickenson, Warrensburg, 488; Martin Hoffman, Justitia, 370; William M. Kenniston, Capital City, 440; Adolph Scheibel, Universal, 475; William M. Weston, Natural Bridge, 128.

On State of the Order.—John Medole, Knickerbocker Lodge, 22; George W. Dilks, Mutual, 57; Charles Kiehl, Socrates, 223; A. O. Bunnell, Canasaraga, 123; Edward C. Schaefer, Red Jacket, 238; Miles Upton, Parma, 199; William H. Spencer, Central, 666; John D. Snediker, Prospect, 290; George Pople, Pacific, 85.

On Correspondence.—John Zellweger, Aurora, 466; Joseph Wertheimer, Janzeska, 431; Charles H. Kiel, Lake Erie, 435.

After adjourning, at 1 P. M., several members of the Grand Lodge attended the reception and garden festival tendered the members by the German Odd Fellows' Home Association at the orphanage, Unionport, Westchester County.

The convention will meet this morning at 9 A. M., and will continue in session until Friday.

Among the subjects to come up for consideration will be that of making provision for aged and infirm Odd Fellows, and whether the Grand Lodge should have control of the Odd Fellows' Homes.

RED TAPE IN THE WAY.

For Lack of $4.50 the Post Office Press Lay Idle.

The Government's printing press in the basement of the Post Office Building was not running yesterday, and several of the workmen had a holiday. On Monday one of the cogwheels of the press broke, and to repair it would cost $4.50. There was no money to meet such a heavy demand, and the press was stopped.

Postmaster Dayton telegraphed to Albert H. Scott, Superintendent of the Division of Salaries and Allowances, in Washington, informing him of the break in the machinery and seeking permission to draw $10 for use in incidental work. Auditor Jardines had a dispatch yesterday signed by the First Assistant Postmaster General authorizing him to draw the needed $10.

Some time ago the Auditor wrote the department in Washington asking for $400 for incidental expenses. He was allowed $300, and this was soon expended in various ways, so that when a cog broke nothing could be done pending the red-tape proceedings with Washington.

The delay in the printing caused much annoyance. The press is called upon for considerable work, especially in preparing labels for the mail pouches and the facing slips used by the postal clerks. Even now that the press can be repaired it will be several days before the work can be regularly carried on.

NOT READY FOR RECEIVERS.

Examiner Judson Still at Work at the Madison Square Bank.

The bank examiners have not yet turned the Madison Square Bank over to the receivers, James G. Cannon and Miles O'Brien. They were not at the bank yesterday. Bank Examiner Judson was there nearly all day. So was President Blaut. Mr. Judson refused to make any statement to the public. President Blaut would not be interviewed, but sent out word that the officers of the bank were making every possible effort to bring about a resumption of its business.

A great deal of surprise has been expressed because of the tardiness of the bank examiners in making their report on their investigation into the affairs of this institution. An employe of the bank, whose name for obvious reasons cannot be given, said on this point yesterday:

"The report has been ready for several days. The delay in filing it is entirely due to the fact that President Blaut and other officers believe the bank can resume. They are hustling around trying to arrange for this, and an opportunity to accomplish their object is being given them."

Four Fires in Five Days.

For the fourth time in five days the three-story frame shanty on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street was on fire at noon yesterday. The house has been vacant for a long time and has been a resort for tramps and a playground for mischievous boys.

On Friday a fire broke out in the building, but was extinguished by the firemen before much damage was done. On Saturday there were two fires in the building, but not much additional damage resulted. At noon yesterday the fourth fire occurred on the first floor of the structure, and an additional damage of $10 was done. All these fires are attributed to tramps and boys.

Brazil's Minister in the City.

Salvador de Mendonça, the Brazilian Minister, who has been spending the Summer in Keene Valley, this State, is now at the Hotel Brunswick. He will go to Washington to-day to remain until the special session of Congress closes.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1893.

COFFEE—The spot market was steady but dull at 16¾c for No. 7....Sales, 500 bags No. 7, at 16¾c, and 800 bags Central American on private terms....In the option line, sales and exchanges of 4,750 bags Rio were made here, with the market closing dull at unchanged prices to 5 points advance on a local trade. Havre was steady and unchanged to ¼f up. Hamburg was barely steady at ½ pfennig decline. August deliveries stood at the close at 14.60@14.70c, September at 14.65@14.70c, (selling at 14.65c for 3,750 bags,) October at 14.65@14.70c, (selling at 14.65c for 500 bags,) November at 14.60@14.25c, December at 14.60@14.65c, January at 14.65@14.65c, and March at 14.50@14.55c, (selling at 14.50c for 500 bags.) Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 223,560 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 60,616 bags....Warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 9,897 bags.

COTTON—Futures were fairly active and made an early advance of 14 points on local covering and following Liverpool, but sold off on local realizing, and closed steady at 7@8 points over yesterday....Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 164,600 bales....August deliveries stood here at the close at 7.09@7.10c, September at 7.11@7.12c, (selling at 7.05@7.19c for 6,700 bales,) October at 7.23@7.24c, (selling at 7.18@7.32c for 24,400 bales,) November at 7.32@7.33c, (selling at 7.27@7.41c for 21,900 bales,) December at 7.42@7.43c, (selling at 7.36@7.50c for 38,500 bales,) January at 7.51@7.52c, (selling at 7.45@7.59c for 64,500 bales,) February at 7.59@7.60c, (selling at 7.54@7.59c for 900 bales,) and March at 7.68@7.69c, (selling at 7.63@7.75c for 7,600 bales.)....And for prompt delivery, 610 bales sold to spinners and 400 bales to shippers at 1-16c advance; middling, 7 5-16@7 9-16c....Port receipts to-day, 2,224 bales, against 2,452 bales same day last year, and thus far this week, 5,782 bales, against 6,865 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is a very light inquiry and the market is easy....Sales were about 5,750 pks, including 600 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3.20, 150 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.75, Winter wheat clears at $2.80@$3.10, 150 bbls Spring wheat clears at $3, 300 bbls Spring wheat straights at $3.65, 1,200 bbls Spring wheat patents at $4.10@$4.15, and fancy up to $4.30; City Mills at $3.80@$3.85 for the West Indies, City Mills patents at $4.25@$4.50, 300 bbls No. 1 at $2.60@$2.65, 450 bbls No. 2 at $2.50, fine at $1.95, rye mixtures at $2.70, 150 bbls supers at $2.40, 2,600 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.50@$3....Arrivals since our last, 19,105 bbls and 36,687 sacks, and export clearances hence, 11,682 bbls and 78,128 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 121,883 bbls and sacks....And of RYE FLOUR, 175 bbls sold, in lots, at firm prices, bulk poor to choice superfine, at $3@$3.25, and fancy at $3.35....And of CORNMEAL, 600 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.75; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at 92c; fine yellow, $1.05@$1.10....HOMINY CHOPS quoted at 80c....FEED at steady prices; quoted, 40 to 60 lb, at 75@77½c....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.25@$1.30 ₽ 100 lb....RYE dull; nominal; Western and State quoted at 54@55c, from track and for boatloads....BARLEY MALT neglected; Canada, country-made, 85c@$1; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@85c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT—Spot was ½c lower with the options, but shippers were buying only for immediate requirements....Sales, 106,000 bushels, including 104,000 bushels to shippers, of which 40,000 bushels No. 2 red Detroit, at 68⅜@68½c delivered; 24,000 bushels do, to arrive, on private terms; 8,000 bushels No. 2 red Toledo soft at ⅛c under September, delivered; 16,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter at 8½c under December, and 16,000 bushels ungraded red on private terms, rumored at ¾c under September, delivered. The trade bought 2,000 bushels No. 3 red at 65½@65¾c, elevator....Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 68⅜c, store; do, late August, at 68⅜c, store; No. 1 hard scarce; No. 1 Northern, afloat, at 70¼c; No. 2 hard, afloat, at 69½c....The clearances hence since our last were 255,584 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports, 273,975 bushels....The receipts here to-day were 566,250 bushels, and in the interior 436,417 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 759,159 bushels. Options were moderately active, chiefly in switching and scalping, with the close showing a loss of ⅛@⅜c, as influenced by lower cables, weaker Western markets, foreign selling, and local realizing, closing steady....Future sales were 1,710,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels August at 68⅛c, closing at 68⅜c; 765,000 bushels September at 69⅛@69⅝c, closing at 69½c; 170,000 bushels October at 71 7-16@71⅞c, closing at 71¼c; 755,000 bushels December at 76⅛@76¾c, closing at 76¼c; 10,000 bushels May at 82⅛@82¾c, closing at 82½c.

CORN—Spot was ¼@⅜c lower and ruled very dull....Sales, 44,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 white, for export, on private terms, quoted at 47c. The trade bought 20,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 46½c elevator, and 8,000 bushels do, on private terms....The receipts for the day were 61,400 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports, 122,432 bushels, with, in the interior, 384,689 bushels....The clearances hence were 21,315 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports, 38,656 bushels....Options were moderately active and ⅜@⅝c lower, as following wheat and the West, and helped by reports of good weather at the West, expected large receipts, and free offerings....The sales of options were 425,000 bushels, with August closing at 46⅜c; 260,000 bushels September at 46⅜@46½c, closing at 46⅜c; 165,000 bushels October at 47⅛@47¼c, closing at 47⅛c; 10,000 bushels December at 47c, closing at 47c.

OATS—Spot were again lower on white, with considerable pressure to sell, while mixed show steadiness at a slight decline....Sales, 66,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 35@35½c for 14,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 34@34½ for 5,000 bushels; No. 2 white clipped at 36½c; No. 3 do at 35½c; No. 2 mixed at 30@30¼c for 24,000 bushels; No. 3 do at 29¾@29½c for 5,000 bushels; rejected white at 34c for 3,000 bushels; rejected mixed at 29c; No. 2 Chicago at 31¼c; track mixed at 30@32c for 4,000 bushels, and track white at 35@43c for 19,000 bushels....Options were ⅛@⅜c lower and closed steady, with only a moderate business, and influenced by wheat and corn....Sales of options, 145,000 bushels, including 60,000 bushels August at 30¼c, closing at 30½c; 70,000 bushels September at 30⅛@30¼c, closing at 30⅜c; 5,000 bushels October at 30⅞c, closing at 30¾c; 10,000 bushels November at 31⅛c, closing at 31⅛c....The receipts here to-day were 150,150 bushels; exports, 592 bushels.

HOPS—The trading is very slow and an easier feeling is reported from the country....Choice State quoted at 22c and the best Pacific coast at 21@22c.

METALS—Tin firm; spot quoted at 18.70c bid. Sales, 50 tons October at 19.30@19.40c....Copper steady at 9.60c....Lead quiet at 3.37½c....Spelter nominal.

OILS—For cottonseed oil the market was featureless. There was no demand and values were wholly nominal, with prime crude quoted at 35c and prime yellow at 42@43c. Lard oil was without change and quiet at 65@67c. Other oils were dull.

PROVISIONS—Owing to larger receipts of swine than were generally expected and increased estimates for to-morrow the market for hog products at the West was lower, except for pork, which was dull, but steady, closing unchanged to 5 points higher for the day. Lard was down 5 points, and short ribs were lower by 5@10 points....PORK quiet, steady; sales, 100 bbls; quoted at $14.50@$15 for mess, $17@$19 for short clear, and $17.50@$18 for family mess. At Chicago September closed at $18.20, October at $18, and January at $12.50....Short ribs for September delivery opened at a decline of 7½ points, with longs selling to realize profits, recovered 5 points, but again weakened, and closed easy at $7.92½ for September, $7.75 for October, and $6.75 for January—a decline of 5@10 points....DRESSED HOGS were in fair demand, and with moderate supplies prices were firm, quoted at 8c for 160 lb average, nominal for 200 lb, 7¾c for 180 lb, 8¼c for 140 lb, 8¼c for 120 lb, and 8¾c for pigs; interior deliveries, 40,000 head....CUTMEATS were in slow demand, but steady; sales, 4,000 lb pickled bellies, 14 lb average, at 10¾c, 4,000 lb do, 10@11 lb average, at 12c, and 250 pickled hams at 10½c, closing at 12c for pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 10½@11c for pickled hams, and 6¾c for pickled shoulders. Of Western meats at Western prices, sales were made of 150 tcs sweet-pickled hams, 16 lb average, at 9¾c, and 100 tcs California sweet-pickled hams at 7¼c....BEEF was dull, but steady; extra India mess, in tierces, at $14.50@$17....BEEF HAMS were without change and dull, with, at the West, $16.50@$17 quoted, while here $17.50@$18 was quoted....LARD—For Western steam the market was neglected, and prices eased off 5 points in response to weaker advices from the West, closing easy; cash was quiet, and unchanged, closing at $9; sales, 250 tcs at $9. Options—No sales; August closed at $8.90; September at $8.90 nominal and October at $8.45 nominal. City steam was unchanged and quiet at $8.25@$8.50; sales, 60 tcs; refined was dull at $9.25 for the Continent and $10 for South America; compound quiet at $7.75. At Chicago September closed at $8.25, October at $8, and January at $7.50....TALLOW—There was a fair business late yesterday, 75 hhds prime city changing hands at 4⅞c, but there were no further transactions made public to-day, and the close was steady at 4⅞c....STEARINE—Lard stearine was dull and quoted nominally unchanged at 11c. Oleo-stearine, in the absence of supplies, was firm, with 9¼c freely bid....BUTTER—The market is a little irregular, as the demand is light and there is some desire to force sales, but the bulk of the business is at firm prices, while the receipts continue moderate. Western extra creamery, 24½@25c; do, poor to prime, 17@23c; State creamery at 24½@25c for extra tubs, and 24@24½c for pails; State dairy, half tubs, best, new, 23c; do, poor to prime, 19@22c; imitation creamery, 16@19c; Western dairy, 14½@18c; Western factory, 14½@18c....CHEESE—There is very little satisfaction obtained from cables, and shippers are buying very sparingly, while the market remains firm on the light receipts. Full-cream State is within the range of 8⅝@9¼c for large white 9⅜c, for colored, and 8@9½c for small size; part skims at 2@6¼c, full skims at 1c....EGGS—Receipts to-day were heavy, and prices broke under the free offerings, while demand was light. State and Pennsylvania, 17c; Western, best, 15@15½c; Western seconds, ₽ case, $2.25@$3.50.

RICE—There is a very steady demand, and values show considerable firmness....Domestic, poor to choice, 2⅛@5¾c; Patna, 4½@4¾c; Japan, 4@4¼c.

SUGAR—There is a firm feeling, but no business yet to fully establish prices....Quotations: Muscovado, 89° test, at 3¼c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3c; centrifugal, 96° test, at 3¾c....Refined are fairly active and firm....Cut loaf and crushed, 5⅞@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝c; granulated, 5 3-16@5½; standard A, 5 3-16@5⅜c; off A, 4 13-16@5⅛c; yellow, 3⅞@4 15-16c.

FREIGHTS.—The berth market remains inactive and nominal. Grain rates are 3¼d to Liverpool and Hull, 3½d to London, Glasgow, and Antwerp, 3½d to Bristol, 4d to Leith and Newcastle, and 7d to Rotterdam. Cotton to Liverpool ⅛d. There is very little demand for tonnage on charter in any branch of business, and little or no change in rates. Steamers for full cargoes grain are available at 3s to Cork for orders. Charters: A Norwegian steamer, with sawn timber from Pensacola to the United Kingdom at 112s 6d; option of the Continent at 115s, chartered abroad; a British steamer, with general cargo, hence, to Liverpool, berthed; a British steamer, with cotton from Galveston to Liverpool at 39s 6d, option of the Continent at 40s 6d, October, chartered abroad; a British steamer, with cotton from Galveston to Liverpool or Bremen at 41s 3d, covering outward freight from the other side, chartered abroad; a British steamer, with cotton from Galveston to Liverpool, Havre, or Bremen at 38s 9d, less 2s 6d for port charges, September-October, chartered abroad; a Swedish bark, with 3,000 bbls petroleum, hence, to a Danish port at 2s 6d; a Norwegian ship, (to arrive,) with deals from Bathurst to west coast of England at 40s; a British bark, (to arrive,) with deals from Miramichi to west coast of England at 40s; a brig, 507 tons, with cedar and mahogany from Manzanilla to New-York at $6.50; a bark, with railroad iron from Baltimore to New-Orleans at $3.25; a schooner, with dry cyprus from Apalachicola to Boston at $6.75; a number of schooners, with coal from local points to ports beyond Cape Cod at 60c to Calais, 40c to Boston and Salem.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits of turpentine firm and more active. Sales, 500 bbls at 25½@26c. Resins dull and weak at 90@95c for common to good strained.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 22.—Resin steady; strained, 75c; good strained, 80c. Spirits of turpentine steady at 22½c. Tar firm at $1. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1; soft, $1.40; virgin, $1.40.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 22.—Turpentine quiet; firm; 24c. Resin quiet at 80c for good strained.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 22.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 23¼c bid. Resin firm; E. 90c; D. 85c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

Corn Weakened by Big Shipments While Wheat Suffers Slight Decline.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The wheat market just tipped over to-day. There were free realizing sales on weak cables, stoppage of shipments, and increased contract stocks. Corn weakened on big receipts, rains over the West, and in sympathy with wheat.

The provision trade was very slow, with only 5c range in prices.

Wheat lost ⅜c, corn ½c, and oats ⅛c of their yesterday's closing values.

Provisions closed a shade lower, except pork, which is nominally a trifle higher.

Wheat at the opening was ⅛c lower than yesterday's closing figure, ruled weak, and with only slight fluctuations prices declined ⅝@¾c, then held steady. The closing was easy, ½@¾c from bottom. There was a good deal of wheat for sale, but there was a meagre demand. Stocks in New-York were higher, and the business situation seemed to be brightening, but this did not prevent weakness. Good exports from the seaboard helped the market some later in the day, but the general tone was heavy.

In corn some changing was going on, selling September and buying May, largely for New-York account. The moderate quantity estimated for to-morrow helped to sustain the market at the decline, but it was prevented from reacting to any extent by the very encouraging outlook for the crop in Iowa as published in the weekly report from that State. Some receivers reported the outlook good for increased receipts from Nebraska for some time to come, claiming that there was plenty of old corn there and that the crop promised well, and was already practically assured.

The absence of orders was the most notable point in oats. Prices kept within ¼c range. The stagnation in the provision trade was again in evidence to-day. There was a little business in ribs at the opening, and then trading died out entirely.

The demand for vessel room was slow and rates unchanged, at 1¼c for wheat and 1c for corn to Buffalo.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 90 cars; corn, 300 cars; oats, 235 cars; hogs, 23,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	*Opening.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
Wheat, No. 2—				
Aug.	61⅛	61⅛	61	61⅛
Sept.	62 @62¼	62¼	61⅝	61¾@61⅞
Dec.	69⅞@70⅛	70⅛	69⅜	69½@69⅝
Corn, No. 2—				
Aug.	38¼	38¼	38	38
Sept.	38⅛@38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38¼@38⅜
Oct.	39⅜	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜
May	41	41@41⅛	40⅞@40⅞	40 @41⅛
Oats, No. 2—				
Aug.	23¾	23¾	23⅛	23⅞
Sept.	24	24	23¾@23⅞	23⅞
May	30	30	29¾@29⅞	29⅞
Mess pork, ₽ bbl—				
Aug.	....	....	....	$12.75
Sept.	$12.75	$12.80	$12.75	12.75
Oct.	13.00	13.00	12.95	12.95
Lard, ₽ 100 lb—				
Aug.	....	....	....	8.25
Sept.	8.27½	8.27½	8.25	8.25
Oct.	8.05	8.05	8.00	8.00
Short ribs, ₽ 100 lb—				
Aug.	....	....	....	7.92½
Sept.	7.95	8.00	7.90	7.92½
Oct.	7.75	7.82½	7.72½	7.75

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; steady. No. 2 Spring wheat, 61½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, free on board, 55@60c; No. 2 red, 61⅛c; No. 3, 37½c; No. 2 corn, 38¼c; No. 2 oats, 23⅞c; No. 2 rye, 46c; No. 2 barley none; No. 1 flaxseed, $1; prime timothy seed, $3.30@$3.35; mess pork, ₽ bbl, $12.75@$13; lard, ₽ 100 lb, $8.25@$8.35; short rib, sides, (loose,) $8.07½@$8.12½; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, ₽ gallon, $1.12; sugar, cut loaf, unchanged; oats, No. 2 white, free on board, 27½@28c; No. 3 do, do, 25¾@27c; barley, No. 3, no sales; No. 4, free on board, 35c.

Articles.	*Receipts.*	*Shipments.*
Flour, barrels	9,000	2,000
Wheat, bushels	62,000	9,000
Corn, bushels	312,000	15,000
Oats, bushels	368,000	89,000
Rye, bushels	9,000	....
Barley, bushels	3,000	....

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1893.

Receipts for this day:

	Beeves.	*Cows.*	*Veals and Calves.*	*Sheep and Lambs.*	*Hogs.*
Jersey City	....	....	1	3,671	1,144
Sixtieth Street	69	3	214	1,672	....
Fortieth Street	....	....	....	....	3,321
Hoboken	2,970	....	....	433	....
Total	3,039	3	215	5,776	4,465

BEEVES—Receipts were 184 cars: 4 cars at Sixtieth Street, 93 cars at Hoboken, and 87 cars by the Lehigh Valley Railroad; 151 cars consigned to slaughterers, 33 cars for export. Latest cable advices quote market dull, but steady. No trading; feeling steady. Shipments to-morrow will be: 1,600 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company and 696 do for D. H. Sherman on the Britannic; 55 sheep on the Creole Prince for L. S. Dillenback; the Jersey City is also expected to go with 1,400 quarters for N. Morris.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 24 cars: 16 cars at Jersey City for the market, 6 cars at Sixtieth Street, of which 1 car, with 2 cars at Hoboken, was consigned to slaughterers. Market steady for both sheep and lambs, with feeling on the latter a shade firmer. Sheep sold at $2.50@$3 ₽ cwt, lambs at $4.25@$5.62½ for common to choice. *SALES.*—D. M'PHERSON & CO.—199 Virginia lambs, 66 lb average, at $5.25 ₽ 100 lb; 133 do, 64 lb, at $5.25; 105 do, 56 lb, at $4.25; 616 Western sheep, 84 lb, at $3; 132 Virginia do, 80 lb, at $2.75. NEWTON & GILLETT—253 West Virginia lambs, 60 lb, at $5.10; 19 West Virginia sheep, 89 lb, at $2.50. M. COLLINS—258 Virginia lambs, 65 lb, at $5.50; 249 do, 62 lb, at $4.50; 200 do, 56 lb, at $4.25; 60 Virginia sheep, 82 lb, at $3. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—50 Indiana sheep, 93 lb, at $3.75; 21 Kentucky do, 94 lb, at $3.25; 243 Kentucky lambs, 66 lb, at $5.15; 218 do, 60 lb, at $4.75. D. HARRINGTON—193 Western sheep, 92½ lb, at $2.87½; 188 do, 93 lb, at $3; 164 do, 150 lb, at $3.75; 251 Kentucky lambs, 61 lb, at $4.75; 228 do, 61½ lb, at $5.25; 141 do, 67 lb, at $5.50; 280 do, 66 lb, at $5.62½.

VEALS AND CALVES—Receipts light and market steady at yesterday's prices. Grassers sold at 2½c ₽ lb, buttermilks at 2⅝c, common to choice veals at 5@7c. *SALES.*—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—3 veals, 143 lb average, at $5 ₽ 100 lb; 7 do, 174 lb, at $6.50; 3 do, 186 lb, at $7; 14 do, 150 lb, at $7. HUME & MULLEN—13 grassers, 156 lb, at $2.25; 24 buttermilk calves, 209 lb, at $2.62½; 5 veals, 138 lb, at $6.50; 3 do, 166 lb, at $7.

HOGS—The arrivals were 33 cars, 26 cars at Fortieth Street and 7 cars at Jersey City. About 2 cars for sale. Market weak at $5.50@$6.25 ₽ cwt for heavy to light. *SALES.*—A. W. LAMB—28 State hogs, 108 lb average, at $6.25 ₽ 100 lb; 150 do, 187 lb, at $6.25; 13 do, 205 lb, at $6.25; 25 do, 322 lb, at $5.50; 12 roughs, at $4.50@$5.50. HUME & MULLEN—4 State hogs, 307 lb, at $5.80; 7 do, 191 lb, at $6.25.

DRESSED MEATS—Dressed beef active, with city-dressed native sides at 7@8½c; few extra at 8¾@9c; Chicago-dressed at 5½@8c; dressed mutton steady at 6@9c; dressed lambs unchanged at 7@10½c; dressed calves higher; country-dressed veals at 7@9½c, few at 10c; city-dressed at 9@11½c; dressed grassers and buttermilks at 5@6c; little calves at 4@5c.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 360 head; total for week thus far, 5,620 head; for same time last week, 7,520 head; consigned through, 360 head; to New-York, 260 head; on sale, none; market opened steady; nothing doing for want of stock; closed steady. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,150 head; total for week thus far, 21,300 head; for same time last week, 24,750 head; consigned through, 2,150 head; to New-York, 1,200 head; on sale, 1,050 head; market opened higher; closed strong; all sold. Yorkers $6.35@$6.40; mediums and packers, $5.90@$6; heavy, $5.80@$5.90; roughs, $4.25@4.75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,400 head; total for the week thus far, 18,400 head; for same time last week, 13,800 head; consigned through, 400 head; to New-York, 600 head; on sale, 1,400 head; market opened steady; closed steady; all sold; good to best lambs, $4.75@$5; fair to good, $4.25@$4.50; common, $3.50@$4; good sheep, $3.25@$3.75; good to extra wethers, $4@$4.25.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 220 head; shipments, 120 head; market steady at yesterday's prices. No cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 1,800 head; market active; choice light, $6.10@$6.15; medium weights, $6@$6.05; extreme heavy, $5.50@$5.80; 5 cars hogs shipped to New-York to-day. Sheep—Receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 1,100 head; market very dull; 12 cars on sale; scarcely anything doing; prices about the same as yesterday's Lambs firmer.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 900 head; market active; steady; fair to good native steers, $3.70@$4.60; do Texas steers, $2.30@$3.15; calf market strong. Hogs—Receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, 900 head; market opened 10c higher; closed lower; light, $5.50@$5.90; mixed, $4.90@$5.65; heavy, $4.70@$5.35. Sheep—Receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, none; market strong on good; dull on medium and common.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,500 head; shipments, 2,500 head; market steady; top steers, $5@$5.30; good to choice, $4.70@$4.85; medium, $4@$4.25; others, $3.50@$3.75 Westerns, $2.75@$3.60; Texans, $2.10@$2.85.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head; market 5@10c lower; rough packers', $4@$4.30; prime mixed and packing, $5@$5.35; heavy, $5.40@$5.45; light, $5.85.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market steady; natives, $3.50@$4.50; Texans, $2.15@$3.25; Westerns, $2.65@$3.25; lambs, $2.50@$5.40.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—Spring wheat limited; firm; active demand for cost, insurance, and freight; spot quiet; sales, 35,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, cost, insurance, and freight, 64¼c; 15,000 do, 64⅜c; 8,000 do, 64 1-16c; 28,000 do, 64c; 23,500 bushels No. 2 Northern, spot, 63½c; closing No. 1 hard, spot, 69c; No. 1 Northern do, 65¼c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 64c; No. 2 Northern all sold. Winter wheat lower; fair demand; sales, 4 cars No. 2 old, 64c; 3 cars do, 64½c; No. 3 extra red, 61¾c; No. 1 white, none offered. Corn lower; closing weak at inside prices; 4,000 bushels No. 2 yellow, 45¼@45½c; 28,000 bushels No. 2 corn, 44c; 2 cars do, 44¼c; 16,000 bushels No. 3 corn, 43@43½c, store. Oats dull; weak; 2 cars No. 2 white, 32¾c; 2 cars do, choice, 33c; 1 car No. 2 mixed, 29c; 1 car No. 1 mixed, clipped, 31c. Rye neglected; No. 2 quoted 52c. Flour firm; fair demand; best Spring, $4@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.20@$3.35. Rye flour, $3@$3.25. Millfeed firm; unchanged. Canal freights firm; wheat, 4c; corn, 3⅝c; seed, 4c to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 55,500 bbls; wheat, 305,000 bushels; corn, 356,000 bushels. Shipments by Canal—Wheat, 230,320 bushels; corn, 51,150 bushels. Rail—Flour, 38,000 bbls; wheat, 65,000 bushels; corn, 135,000 bushels; oats, 60,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Flour weak with wheat; not quotably changed. Wheat dull, heavy on cable news, closing ⅝@¾c off; No. 2 red, cash, and August, 58⅝c; September, 59½@59⅝c; October, 62¼c; December, 68¼c. Corn lost on favorable crop news, closing ¼@⅜c off; No. 2 mixed, cash, and August, 34c; September, 34⅛@34⅜c; December, 33⅞c; year, 33½c. Oats higher on demand; No. 2, cash, and August, 26½c; September, 24½c; October, 24c. Rye lower; No. 2, cash, 45c. Barley—Nothing doing. Flaxseed lower; 92c. Bran strong; 62c, east track. Hay quiet at yesterday's prices. Butter firm; Separator creamery, 24@26c. Eggs, 11@11½c. Lead higher; 3.12½c. Spelter dull; 3.55c. Cornmeal, whisky, bagging, and cotton ties unchanged. Provisions weaker. Pork, new current make, $13.62½. Lard, $8.15. Dry-Salt Meats—Loose shoulders, $7; longs and ribs, $8.30; shorts, $8.75; boxed, 15c more. Bacon—Packed shoulders, $8.75; longs and ribs, $9.37½@$9.50; shorts, $9.75@$9.87½. Hams unchanged.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—The wool market is unchanged. The money stringency and the prospect of tariff changes restrict trade. Prices are low. Ohio fleeces are quoted at 22@23c for X, 24@25c for XX and XX and above, and No. 1 at 26c. Michigan X at 20@21c, and No. 1 at 25c ₽ lb. No. 1 washed combing wools are dull and nominal. Ohio fine delaine sold in a small way at 25c, and Michigan at 22@23c ₽ lb. Unwashed combing sells at 18@20c for one-quarter and three-eighths. Territory wools are in steady request, selling mostly on a basis of 37@40c clean, for fine and fine medium. Texas, California, and Oregon wools sell at around 40c clean. Pulled wools are dull and unchanged. Foreign wool without sales of importance.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—Flour quiet; steady. Wheat firm; No. 2 red, 59c; receipts, 5,000 bushels; shipments, 6,000 bushels. Corn slow; easy; No. 2 mixed, 41c. Oats easy; No. 2 mixed, 27c. Rye steady; No. 2, 49½c. Pork steady; $14. Lard firm; $8.10. Bulkmeats firm; quiet; $9.00@$9.50. Bacon steady; $10.37½. Whisky quiet; sales, 334 bbls; $1.12. Butter dull. Sugar firm. Eggs firm; 12c. Cheese firm.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 22.—Petroleum dull; National Transit Certificates opened at 61⅜; closed at 59⅛; highest, 61¾; lowest, 59⅛. Sales, 16,000 bbls.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Beef in Fair, Pork in Poor, Demand—Cotton Futures Firm.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22—3:45 P. M.—Beef in fair demand. Pork in poor demand. Hams in moderate demand. Bacon in fair demand; short rib nominal; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 54s. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, dull at 39s. Cheese in fair demand. Tallow in fair demand. Spirits of turpentine and resin in moderate demand. Lard—Spot in poor demand; futures in no demand; prime Western, spot, dull at 43s 6d. Wheat in poor demand; No. 2 red Winter easy at 5s 6d; No. 2 red Spring easy at 5s 7d. Flour in poor demand. Corn—Spot and futures in fair demand; mixed Western, spot, steady at 4s ¼d; August easy at 4s ¼d; September steady at 4s ¾d; October steady at 4s 2d. Hops at London—Pacific coast in moderate demand.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed firm at the advance; American, middling, low middling clause, August delivery, 4 7-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 4 6-64@4 7-64d; September and October delivery, 4 6-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 4 6-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 4 7-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 4 9-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 4 10-64@4 11-64d; February and March delivery, 4 12-64@4 13-64d; March and April delivery, 4 14-64d, buyers.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 22.—Cloths and yarns quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Beet Sugar—October, 14s. Manila hemp, good, £24, cost, insurance, and freight.

4:30 P. M.—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 41s 9d ₽ quarter.

5 P. M.—Produce—Linseed oil, 21s 1½d ₽ cwt. Spirits of turpentine, 20s 10½d ₽ cwt.

HAVANA, Aug. 22.—Exchange quiet. Sugar quiet.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—Cotton steady; good middling, 7¼c; middling, 6⅞c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6 5-16c; net and gross receipts, 482 bales; exports, coastwise, 960 bales; sales, 650 bales; stock, 47,946 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 22.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6 7-16c; good ordinary, 6⅛c; net and gross receipts, 805 bales, including 667 bales new crop; sales, 413 bales; stock, 18,704 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 22.—Cotton steady; middling, 6⅝c; low middling, 6¼c; good ordinary, 5⅞c; net and gross receipts, 685 bales, including 425 bales new crop; sales, 210 bales; stock, 8,454 bales.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 26 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 A. M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per steamship Propea; at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12:30 P. M.) for IRELAND, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Britannic";) at 12 M. for BELGIUM direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 1 P. M. for CUBA, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at *3 P. M. for PUERTO CORTEZ, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans; at 8:30 P. M. for NEWFOUNDLAND, per steamer from Halifax.

THURSDAY.—At 11 A. M. for PARA and CEARA, per steamship Cearense, (letters for other parts of Brazil and for La Plata countries must be directed "per Cearense"; at 12 M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 1 P. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Dubbeldam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Dubbeldam.")

SATURDAY.—At 12:30 A. M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and TURKEY, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 12:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Etruria";) at 2:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 6 A. M. for GERMANY direct, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems";) at 11 A. M. for NORWAY direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island";) at 11 A. M. for CAMPEACHY, CHIAPAS, TABASCO, and YUCATAN, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington"; at 11 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.) for FORTUNE ISLAND and JAMAICA, also JACMEL and AUX-CAYES HAITI, per steamship Adirondack; at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for VENEZUELA and CURACAO, also SAVANILLA, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other Colombian ports must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 12 M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per steamship Endeavor; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 2:30 P. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Chester, via Southampton; at 2 P. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 12 P. M. for CAPE COLONY and NATAL direct, per steamship Constance.

Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *17 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia, via Vancouver, (specially addressed only,) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:00 A. M.

Trans-Pacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving ON TIME at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Extra Supplementary Transatlantic Mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers at the hour of closing of Supplementary Mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1893.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.
LA TOURAINE, Frangeul....Sat., Aug. 26, 4 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebœuf....Sat., Sept. 2, 9 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., Sept. 9, 4 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ROUND THE WORLD EXCURSIONS.—Select Excursions, limited to ten, leave New-York, Westward, Sept. 27 and Nov. 21.
H. GAZE & SONS, 113 B'way, N. Y. (Est. 1844.)

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
New-York to Seattle, Tacoma, &c.—First class, $43.00; second class, $37.00.
New-York to San Francisco—First class, $45.00; second class, $39.00.
New-York to St. Paul via Montreal—First class, $25.00; second class, $24.00.
E. V. SKINNER, 353 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.
S. S. City of Augusta......Thursday, Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Birmingham.Saturday, Aug. 26, 3 P. M.
S. S. Tallahassee..........Tuesday, Aug. 29, 3 P. M.
Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA and FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E Agt, W. H. RHETT, Gen'l Agt, S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. Central R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co.
G. M. SORRELL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE..........Friday, Aug. 25
ALGONQUIN..........Tuesday, Aug. 29
SEMINOLE..........Friday, Sept. 1
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
FLA. CENT. & PEN. FAST F. & P. LINE via JACKS.
GRT. SO. FRT. & PASS'R LINE via CHARLESTON.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 379 B'way, N. Y.

Maine Steamship Company
The only direct line to Cottage City, Mass., and Portland, Me., connecting at Portland with all railroad and steamship lines for Bar Harbor, Old Orchard, Poland Springs, White Mountains, and all Eastern Summer resorts. Steamers sail every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 5 P. M. from Pier 38 East River, foot of Market St., New-York. For information apply to HORATIO HALL, Agent, at the pier.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 239, 289, 261, 287, 317A, 362, 849, 944, and 1,226 Broadway.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70 and upward; II. cabin, $45, $50 and $60 a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken.
Ems, Sat., Aug. 26, 9 A. M. | Saale, Sat., Sept. 9, 9 A. M.
Havel, Tu., Aug. 29, 9 A. M. | Spree, Tues., Sept. 12, noon
Trave, Wed., Aug. 30, 9 A M | Kaiser, Sat., Sept. 16, noon
Elbe, Sat., Sept. 2, 10 P. M. | Lahn, Tues., Sept. 19, noon
Aller, Tues., Sept. 5, 6 A. M. | Ems, Sat., Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.
Werra, Sept. 9 | Kaiser, Oct. 21 | Fulda, Dec. 9
Kaiser, Sept. 16 | Fulda, Nov. 4 | Werra, Dec. 30
Fulda, Sept. 23 | Werra, Nov. 18 | Kaiser, Jan. 6
Werra, Oct. 4 | Kaiser, Nov. 25 | Spree, Jan. 16
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.
FAST LINE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.
Twin-screw express steamers.
F. Bismarck, Aug. 24, 3 P. M. | Normannia, 8. 14, 8:30 AM
Columbia, Aug. 31, 9 A. M. | F. Bismarck, Sep. 21, 2 P M
A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 3 P. M. | Columbia, S. 28, 7:30 A. M.
First cabin, $90 upward; second cabin, $60.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Aug. 26, 4 A. M. | Aurania, Sept. 19, noon.
Campania, Sept. 2, 10 A. M. | Etruria, Sept. 23, 4 A. M.
Umbria, Sept. 9, 4 A. M. | Campania, Sep 30, 8½ AM
Lucania, Sept. 16, 9 A. M. | Servia, Oct. 3, 11 A. M.
EXTRA STEAMER.
Gallia, Sept. 5, 1 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON.
Chester, Aug. 26, 4 P. M. | Paris, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.
New-York, Aug. 30, 7 A. M. | Berlin, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, Saturday, Sept. 9, 4 P. M.
Saloon, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $30.
Ethiopia, Aug. 26, 4 P. M. | Circassia, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
Anchoria, Sept. 2, 10 A. M. | Furnessia, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Aug. 23, 2 P. M. | Britannic, Sept. 20, 1½ PM
*Teutonic, Au. 30, 8:30 AM. | *Teutonic, Sept. 27, 7½ AM
Germanic, Sept. 6, 2½ P. M. | Germanic, Oct. 4, noon.
*Majestic, Sept. 13, 8 A. M. | *Majestic, Oct. 11, 7:30 AM
From White Star Dock, foot of 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $40 and $45. Steerage to or from the old country, $25. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

GUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier B, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.
ALASKA..........Saturday, Sept. 2, 10:30 A. M.
ARIZONA..........Saturday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
ALASKA..........Saturday, Sept. 30, 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL TO THE NETHERLANDS.
From pier foot of 5th St., Hoboken.
S. S. DUBBELDAM, Thursday, Aug. 24, 3:00 P. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM, Saturday, Aug. 26, 4:30 A. M.
Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at lowest rates. Apply for guide and terms to General Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, Providence, Cottage City, Nantucket, Cape Cod, White Mountains, Bar Harbor, and all Eastern points.
DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE. Steamers Puritan, Pilgrim, Plymouth, and Providence in commission together. Leave New-York from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray St., week days at 5:30 and 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 5:30 P. M.
Connecting Annex boat leaves Brooklyn week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M., Jersey City 4:00 P. M. A splendid orchestra on each steamer. Folder giving details of service mailed free on application.
New Summer book, "Quaint Cape Cod," sent for 3c. postage; "Fall River Line Tours," 2c. Address Post Office Box 452, New-York.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE, ALL POINTS EAST, AND THE WHITE MTS.
Steamers Connecticut and Massachusetts leave Pier 29 (old No.) N. R., foot of Warren St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday; connecting trains leave wharf 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:10 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M. (Sunday train to Worcester from Union Station at 8:30 A. M. only.) Through Parlor Cars to White Mountains leave wharf except Sunday 7:15 A. M., due Fabyans 4:30 P. M.
AN ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.

STONINGTON LINE.
INSIDE ROUTE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, AND ALL EASTERN POINTS. Only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER AND WATCH HILL. New steel steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, including Sunday.

NORWICH LINE
FOR
BOSTON, WORCESTER,
NEW-LONDON, NORWICH, WATCH HILL, BLOCK ISLAND, AND ALL POINTS EAST.
Leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry,) daily, except Sundays, at 6 P. M., connecting with new express train leaving New-London at 5:35 P. M., reaching Boston 9 A. M., Worcester 7:55 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Magnificent new twin-screw steel steamer RICHARD PECK, the flier, fastest steamer on Long Island Sound, and palatial steamer C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily (Sundays 10:30 A. M. and 12 mid.) at 3:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. These magnificent steamers are equipped with electric lights and call bells and furnished luxuriously throughout. Through tickets and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court St., Brooklyn.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED, new management, improved cuisine, for Orient Point, Orient, Manhanset House, Greenport, Shelter Island Heights, Southold, and Sag Harbor. Leaves Pier 23 East River, foot of Beekman St., New-York, daily at 6 P. M., except Sundays. Saturdays, on and after July 1, will leave New-York at 2 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT.—Two boats daily, except Sunday, Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and from East 31st St. 3:15 P. M. Saturday afternoon boat leaves half an hour earlier. Sundays, 5 P. M. from Pier 35, 5:15 P. M. from 31st St.

HARTFORD.—New twin-screw steel steamer HARTFORD and sister boat CITY OF SPRINGFIELD leave Pier 24 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., reaching Hartford in time for early trains for Springfield, Boston, and Albany.

SOUTH NORWALK.—Steamer City of Albany; Beekman St., 2:35 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M.; East 31st St., 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:20 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
Day Line Steamers,
NEW-YORK or ALBANY.
Daily except Sundays.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. " 9:00 "
for Albany, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.
CONNECTIONS:
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with down Day Boat. RHINEBECK and CATSKILL for mountain resorts.
ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls and the West, and with special trains to and from Saratoga.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ALBANY BOATS.
PEOPLE'S LINE.
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) Direct connection with express trains to Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, Richfield Springs, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and Cooperstown. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga and Lake George.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.
(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:45;
Do. West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2.
For CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 46, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Catskill Mountain and Cairo R. R. and the new Otis Elevating Railway to the summit. Directory of Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses mailed free at pier or by W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily except Saturday, 6 P. M., connecting with Delaware and Hudson and Fitchburg trains. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

SAUGERTIES LINE STEAMERS FROM foot West 11th St., N. R., for Saugerties and intermediate landings, at 6 P. M. every week day. From July 2 to Sept. 2, inclusive, 1 P. M. Saturdays

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS LEAVE every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 46, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Boston & Albany R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS
All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows:

EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.
ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:33 A. M.—Except Sundays. For the Saranacs, Loon Lake, and Montreal. Wagner Service.
CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Chicago, except Sunday for Richfield Springs. Wagner Service.
SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE SPECIAL.
9:20 A. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskills, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.
WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 1:45 P. M. next day. Wagner Service.
SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.
SATURDAY SARATOGA LIMITED.
1:45 P. M.—Saturday only. Connects at Catskill for principal points in the mountains.
EXPOSITION FLYER, (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.
ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskill Mountains. Drawing-Room Cars.
NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.
FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.
NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 4:25, Montreal, 6:45 A. M.
ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Malone, and Montreal.
BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, AND 1,000 ISLANDS SPECIAL.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Clayton 5:45, Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M.
LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.
CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago and Cape Vincent, (Thousand Islands.) Wagner Service.
PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.
Two through trains, with Drawing-Room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.
Fast Berkshire Express, Fridays and Saturdays only, at 2:28 P. M.; arrives Pittsfield 6:15 P. M.
For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 8:33, 9:10, 9:20 A. M., 1:45, 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.
Wescott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.
Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.
SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON MONDAY, AUG. 28, SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, AND WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, AT $17.00.
Through trains for Chicago and the World's Fair leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:
9:45 A. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 1:45 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M.
7:45 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining-chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 9:40 P. M., Chicago 7:32 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.
8:45 A. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, and Liberty.
1:45 A. M. (daily) for Middletown, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, Carbondale, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.
1:45 P. M. (Saturdays only) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, and Livingston Manor.
3:15 P. M. (except Sunday) Vestibule Limited for Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, and Livingston Manor.
4:30 P. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Summitville, Ellenville, and all intermediate points.
7:45 P. M. (daily) for Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.
SHORTEST LINE, VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN COACHES.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:45 next morning.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.
9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway. Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:02 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	3:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M.,	**New-London & Providence,	3:00 P. M.
10:03 A. M.,	New-London and Providence,	4:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	5:30 P. M.
12:00 M.,	‡Springfield and Worcester,	5:40 P. M.
12:03 P. M.,	Hartford and N. Y. and N. E.,	6:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.,	New-London and Providence,	7:30 P. M.
2:00 P. M.,	‡New-London and Providence,	7:40 P. M.
3:00 P. M.,	*Willimantic and N. Y. & N. E.,	‡8:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	10:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 P. M.
11:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	6:15 A. M.
12:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 A. M.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
**Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
†Arrival on Sunday twenty minutes later.
‡All parlor cars.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Fast Express Trains to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York foot of Liberty St.
For CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M. Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.
For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.
Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, 849, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

OTIS ELEVATING RAILWAY,
Catskill Mountains.
Connects with 9:20, 11:20, and 3:30 trains on New-York Central, and 11:35 and 3:45 trains on West Shore Railroad. Also with Albany Day Boats and Catskill Evening Line.
A LIMITED TRAIN over the New-York Central on Saturdays at 1:45 P. M. for Catskill, without stop, connects with Otis El. R'y; due at the Mountain Station in 3 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.
In Effect July 2, 1893.
9:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Arrive Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10:00 A. M. next day.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg, Parlor Car.
12:00 NOON. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.
2:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:50 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M.
6:30 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.
7:50 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:30 A. M., (second morning.) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 P. M., (week days.)
5:00 P. M.—SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans, and 12:15 night, with Sleeper to Memphis.
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.
10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited" week days, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.
3:20 P. M.—"Congressional Limited" daily, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:25 P. M.
ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8:00, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express daily. Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.
4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express daily. Sleepers to Augusta, Memphis, and New-Orleans. Dining Car.
5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8:00 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8:00 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Cars and Day Coaches.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturday only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Penn's Limited,) 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 7:50, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00; 9:30, 10:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Limited,) 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 7:45, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 East 125th Street, 264 West 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 129 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Station, Jersey City.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite Coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)
Four tracks. Protected by Automatic Block Signal System. Trains leave Station foot of Liberty St.
Time Table in Effect June 25, 1893.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:15, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south of Point Pleasant, 4:30, 5:00 to Red Bank, 8:15, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For LAKEWOOD, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:20, 6:15 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c., From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)
Excursion Tickets to World's Fair good for Ten Days, $17.00; also, Round Trip Tickets good until Nov. 15, $28.00.
Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge and Catskill Mountains, except Sundays, west of Coeymans Junction. Sleeping car New-York to Bloomville Sundays only. Can be occupied 9 P. M.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.
10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday for Toronto.
A 11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New-Paltz.
B 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.
C 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor cars attached Saturdays to Bloomville and Caldwell, Lake George.
C 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
A, B, C. Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A, 10:00; B, 11:00 A. M.; C, 3:00 P. M. Jersey City, P. R. R. Station: A, 10:40; B, 11:20 A. M.; C, 3:28 P. M.
HAVERSTRAW LOCALS, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45 P. M.
NEWBURG LOCALS, 8:25, *10:10 A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.
Wagner Sleeping Cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.
For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 291, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
8:45 A. M.—Southern Tier Express for Binghamton, Elmira, Hornellsville, and Salamanca. Parlor car daily except Sunday to Monticello.
10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake. Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo, Rochester, and Chicago.
8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.
Summer Schedule, in effect June 25, 1893.
FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, SPRING LAKE, AND POINT PLEASANT.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St. at 4:30, (5:50 to Red Bank,) 8:15, 10:30, *11:30 A. M., (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Trains leave station foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. at 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, *10:00 A. M., 12:10, (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, (*3:40, except Red Bank,) 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
*Denotes express trains.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
RUFUS BLODGETT, Supt. New-York and Long Branch R. R. Co.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt. Penn. R. R. Co.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.